

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1499.—Vol. XXXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders meet with the utmost punctuality and care, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required. Mr. Crofts, from a lengthened experience of the Mining Market, is competent to advise as to the merits of any mine, and the desirability of buying, selling, or exchanging shares. To the latter department he devotes particular attention.
FOR SALE.—Several shares in the Miners Lead Mine. Last dividend paid, £10 per share. In 1860 shares.
* * BUSINESS IN BEDOL-AUR.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE at net prices:—20 Arthur, 7s. 6d.; 2 Buller, £30; 5 Basset and Grylls, £14; 30 Buller and Basset, 4s.; 50 Crebore, 4s.; 100 Calstock Consols, 7s.; 5 Cliford, £33½; 20 Drake Walls, 3s.; 50 East Jane, 4s.; 10 East Carn Brea, £26½; 50 East Providence, £4; 20 Great Wh. Busy, £33½; 10 East Lovell, £23½; 5 Gribbler and St. Aubyn, £9½; 20 Hallenbeagle, £4; 5 Great Fortune, £16½; 5 Mary Ann, £12½; 50 Mollard, 3s.; 10 Marke Valley, £4½; 5 Nangles, 20 New Wheel Martha, £13½; 35 New Birch Tor and Viller Consols, £3; 50 New Wheel Rose, 12s. 6d.; 20 North Trekerby, £23½; 100 North Jane, 4s.; 50 St. Just Consols, 14s.; 50 St. Day United, 3s. 6d.; 20 Sithney and Carnmeal, £24½; 2 South Basset, £6; 20 Trevelyan, £3; 5 Trelawny, £24; 10 Kitty St. Agnes, £24½; 100 West Condurrow, 4s.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL (situate to the east of the rich Old Wheel Lovell Mine, near Helston).—Having visited this mine on Friday last (the day after visiting Great Wheel Vor), from information then obtained I consider the shares in East Wheel Lovell in a short time are likely to ADVANCE TO A VERY HIGH FIGURE, the price being now only £10 to £11 per share, and the mine divided into only 1906 shares. The last four-monthly meeting, in January, showed a profit of nearly £300, and a dividend of 7s. 6d. per share was declared. The last month's profit was about £350. The lode in the shaft is improving, and now worth for the length of shaft £100 to £120 per fathom. Closing price—buyers at £10, sellers at £11.
79, Old Broad-street, London, 18th March.
N.B.—A full account of this mine appears in Peter Watson's "Weekly Circular," No. 314, of to-day, and can be had on application. Price 6d. each copy.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—If shareholders and the public at large will refer to the Mining Journal of 19th March last they will see the ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT from me with respect to this mine, and in which I recommended a purchase of shares at £10 each (eight weeks ago); they are now at £21½ to £22½, and I now, with still more confidence, state it is my firm conviction from the important discoveries already made, and the discoveries which will be made during the next few months, to see the shares rise to a very high price. The mine is daily increasing in value; four places alone are valued this week by the manager at £450 to £460 per fm., and is now, with six heads of stamps, making about £500 a month profit. In a week or fortnight's time eight heads more will go to work, and will, of course, increase the monthly returns and profits considerably.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., May 6, 1864.

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—The lode in the shaft, now down 36 fms., has improved this week from £120 to £140 per fm., and improving. The sinking below the 20th 1001 per fm.; lode in 20, on junction, worth £140 to £160 per fm., and is now, with six heads of stamps, making about £500 a month profit. Shares in demand at £22½ to £23½, and must go to a high figure.
Friday Afternoon, 18th May, 1864.

GREAT EAST LOVELL MINE is in 3000 shares, with £3000 in hand for working the mine. An interest was offered to East Lovell shareholders at £3 each. The list was closed on Saturday last, when the applications were found to be over 5000 shares. Early and important discoveries of tin ores are expected in this mine, and I recommend an immediate purchase at present price of £23½ to £24½ as these shares are likely to go to a high figure.
PETER WATSON.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES AND CAPITALISTS will do well to READ PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR of Friday, 13th May (yesterday), No. 322, Vol. VIII. Price 6d. each copy (post paid). Forwarded on application. In this Circular there are three valuable mines mentioned, which are certain to pay good interest, and the price of shares greatly and quickly advanced in market value.—79, Old Broad-street.

PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published every Friday, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application. This Circular contains weekly important information with respect to all the principal dividend and progressive mines in Devon and Cornwall.
79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.
Nineteen years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Seventeen in London.)

Bankers: Union Bank of London, and the Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool.
Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.
From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, Peter Watson is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—May 13, 1864.

MR. LEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Shares bought and sold on the usual commission. Telegraphic messages promptly attended to. Mines inspected, and reliable information given. Established 15 years.
Mr. LEAN strongly recommends the purchase of Great South Chiverton at present prices. See report of agent in another column.—May 13, 1864.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, (21 years' experience), has SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYER or SELLER, for cash or account, in the following mines:—
Closing quotations. Closing quotations.
Chiverton 10-10½ New Rosewarne 10-10½
Cliford Amalgamated 81-82 North Trekerby 3-3½
Devon & Bedford (Colchar.) 21½-22¼ Prosper United 5½-5¾
East Lovell 21½-22¼ Nangles 30-30½
East Rosewarne 23½-24 St. Day United 33½-34½
East Caradon 29-29½ West Chiverton 41½-42½
East Russell 3½-3¾ Wheel Crebore 41½-42½
East Carn Brea 6-6½ West Chiverton 72½-73
East Grenville 3½-3¾ Wheel Grenville 9-9½
East Wheel Vor 31½-32½ Wheel Seton 205-210
Marke Valley 4½-4¾ Wheel Hope 3½-3¾

EAST WHEEL LOVELL.—Special business in these shares. Holders and speculators, after you have read the opinions of the "bulls" and "bears," apply to Geo. Rice for the facts, and then decide as to buying or selling.
Money advanced on mining shares.
May 13, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Having had 35 years' experience in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall, and three in the London market, with daily information of important changes from qualified agents, also the most authentic reports relating to other investments, he is in a position to afford the earliest information to his clients, and to direct capitalists whether to buy or sell in mines, railways, or other securities.
Investors should apply to him for reliable information relative to the Chiverton Mines, also the Camborne and Illogan districts.
A carefully selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares (certain to give a large percentage immediately) forwarded on receipt of 5s. in stamps.
Orders and telegrams receive immediate attention.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 17 years), has FOR SALE at net prices:—100 Drake Walls, 3s.; 2 South Frances, 20 Great Busy, £33½; 20 Grenville, £33½; 20 Sithney Carnmeal, £33½; 2 Wheel Seton, £207; 50 Okef Tor, £4; 50 Ganton; 3 Herodfoot; 50 East Grenville, £23½; 10 East Caradon, 29s.; 50 South Caradon Wheel Hooper, 12s. 6d.; 10 Great Wheel Vor, £32; 1 West Damsel; 150 East Seton, 7s.; 200 Anglo-Brazilian; 100 Bottle Hill, 7s. 9d.; 75 West Trevelyan; 150 Santa Barbara, 10s. 9d.; 200 Vale of Towry, 6s.; 50 Wheel Pollard, 6s.; 50 North Miners (Preference), 9s.; 100 Garreg, 5s. 6d.; 20 Hington Down; 2 West Sharp Tor; 60 Rosa Grande; 100 Frontino and Bolivia, 20s.; 25 Caradon Hill; 5 New Devon, £3 15s.; 1 Miners; 100 Trumpet United, 6s.; 5 Stray Park; 50 North Pool; 100 Redol-Aur, 12s. 6d.; 75 South Condurrow; 50 East Botallack, 19s.; 120 Wheel Hartley, 22s. 6d.; 10 East Lovell; 20 Great Laxey; 100 Don Pedro, 14s. 6d.; 30 Wheel Agar £37½; 100 Dale, 12s. 6d.; 50 Guriyn.

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREEDNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
5 Anglo-Mex. Mint, £21. 25 Gt. South Chiverton. 55 Quebrada, par.
10 Basset & Grylls, £12½. 200 Gt. Nor. Copper, 1s. 3d. 10 Fendene, £4 18s. 9d.
1 Basset. 20 Glasgow Car., £3 15s. 5 Rosewell Hill and Ransom, £37½.
50 Bedol-Aur. 10 Great Laxey, £39½. 1 South Frances, £42.
5 Billins, £15. 50 Garreg (all cl. pd.), 5s. 9d. 30 Santa Barbara, 10s. 9d.
5 Cliford Amalg., £32½. 10 Gonama, £3 17s. 6d. 20 St. Just United, £23½.
1 Cook's Kitchen, £18½. 1 Herodfoot, £40. 20 St. Just Consols, 9s. 9d.
10 Cape Copper, £11 18s. 9d. 10 Hallenbeagle, £33½. 10 Sithney Metal.
3 Cwm Erdd, £26½. 30 Hington Down, £3 17 6 10 St. John del Rey.
10 Caradon Vale, £33½. 5 Kitty (Lelant). 2 Stray Park, £28.
5 Chiverton, £11½. 10 Kitty (St. Agnes). 50 South Grenville, 12s. 6d.
1 Carn Brea, £60. 20 Lady Bertha. 10 Sithney Carn, £5 3 9
5 Copper Hill, £11½. 10 Long Lake, £33½. 1 South Basset, £3.
50 Cambrian Consols, 10s. 10 Carnelle Consols. 10 Tincroft, £18½.
200 Carnelle Consols. 10 Mineral Bottom. 1 Trelawny, £23½.
20 Camborne Veas, £37½. 10 Marke Valley, £4 18s. 9d. 5 Tolvadden, 26s. 9d.
10 Chiverton Moor, £5 3s. 9d. 20 Montes Aureas, £33½. 50 Untd. Mexican, £2 12
40 Dale, 12s. 6d. 2 Nangles, £30½. 1 Vale of Towry.
1 Devon Consols, £55. 25 New Treleigh, 15s. 1 W. Chiverton, £212.
100 Don Pedro, 12s. 9d. 20 North Miners (all calls paid), £45½. 100 Welsh Gold.
5 East Carn Brea, £6 7 6 20 New Wheel Hoop. 1 W. Caradon, £17.
1 East Basset, £60. 2 No. Rosewarne, £21 ex call. 10 Wh. Grenville, £29½.
20 East Russell, £37½. 10 No. Trekerby, £3. 2 Wh. Mary Ann, £11 18 9
5 East Lovell, £23. 50 North Miners preference 5 Westworth, £15½.
30 East Grenville, £3 12s. 6d. 8s. 6d. 1 Wheel Rose.
5 East Vor. 1 New Seton, £76. 1 West Seton, £200.
5 East Grylls, £13. 15 North Shepherds, £2½. 100 Worthing, 19s. 9d.
20 East Devon Great Cons. 10 North Croft, £4 6s. 9d. 20 Wheel Crebore, 43s. 6d.
5 East Caradon, £28½. 10 North Trekerby, £23½. 15 Wheel Agar, £3.
1 East Darren, £76. 20 North Downs, 32s. 6d. 20 Wheel Pollard, 10s. 6d.
10 East Rosewarne, £23½. 30 Nant-y-Iago. 1 Wheel Margaret.
20 Fortuna, £3 18s. 9d. 10 Prosper United, £5 13 9 10 Wheel Harriet.
5 Gt. Wh. Vor, £33½. 1 Providence, £41. 5 West Stray Park.
10 Great Busy, £23½. 4 Polbreon, £15. 50 Yudanmutana, £34½.
5 Great Fortune, £15½. 40 Port Phillip, 7s. 6d.
10 Gt. Wh. Florence. 2 West Chiverton, £73; 10 Mineral Bottom, £2; and 50 Quebrada, £1.
In last week's Journal I recommended the purchase of East Lovell and Wheel Grenville shares, and continue to do so, as I am convinced that there will shortly be a considerable rise in their market value. Great exertions have been made this week by interested parties to depress the shares, but without success, as East Lovell's close firm at 22½ to 23½, and Wheel Grenville at 9½ to 9¾. Holders will do well to read the agents' reports before being frightened out of their shares, and they can then form their own opinion as to the improved prospects of both mines.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, May 13, 1864.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, MINING SHAREBROKER,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information given on application, relative to the merits of mines, either for speculation or investment.
May 13, 1864. Bankers: Alliance Bank, Lothbury.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, Devon Great Consols, Great Wheel Vor, Chiverton Valley, Prosper United, Westworth Consols, and Sithney Wheel Metal for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—76, Old Broad-street, E.C.

CHIVERTON, AND WEST CHIVERTON.—Every means has been tried by certain jobbing brokers, by letters, circulars, and advertisements, to depreciate the above, and to frighten holders out of their stock. Hundreds of shares have been sold by these parties, without possessing one. Men, notoriously "bears" of hundreds, hesitate not to offer to sell more at under the market price. I caution my friends against such scandalous attempts. I am a buyer of 100 shares at £11.
76, Old Broad-street. GEORGE BATTERS.

MR. J. W. GILBERT, MINE SHAREBROKER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREEDNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,
29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. WM. BIRDSEY, MINE AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, CROWN COURT, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Shares in railways, mines, &c., bought and sold on the usual commission.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Buyers. Sellers. Buyers. Sellers.
East Caradon 28½ 29 Crebore 42s. 6d. 43s. 6d.
Grenville 31½ 32 Cliford 32 33
Great Vor 31½ 32 Nangles 30 31
East Lovell 21½ 22½ Chiverton Moor 30 31
Seton 210 215 Grylls 20 22½
J. Hume's Circular for May now ready. Price 6d.; subscription, 5s. per annum.
EAST LOVELL.—Business done for cash or account in these shares.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bedol-Aur, £23½. Great Wheel Vor, £32. South Frances, £46.
Chiverton, £10½. Great Wheel Busy, £33½. Sithney Carnmeal, £33½.
Carn Camborne, 30s. Great North Downs, £34½. Stray Park, £32.
Cliford Amalg., £32½. Glasgow Caradon, £33½. Wheel Grenville, £26 3
Chiverton Moor, £5. Hington, £33½. Wheel Grylls, £21.
East Russell, £3 15s. 3d. Hallenbeagle, £33½. Wheel Crebore, 43s. 6d.
East Lovell, £22½. Marke Valley, £5. Wheel Rose, £45.
East Rosewarne, £33½. Nangles, £30½. West Vor, £33½.
East Grenville, £23½. North Croft, £45½. West Toigus, £21.
East Vor, £51. South Toigus, £39. Wheel Edward, 27s. 6d.
And is a BUYER OF—
North Robert. Wheel Seton, £205. Great Laxey, £3.
Birch Tor, £33½. Devon Colcharon, £3. Treweatha, 6s. 6d.
An OFFER WANTED FOR—
Havan. Yarnor. South Darren.
Trevenen. Wheel Arthur. Kelly Bray.
T. ROSEWARNE has for sale any part of 50 East Lovells, at £21½, for delivery end of year 1864; present market price, £22, £23½.
May 13, 1864. Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED ELEVEN YEARS.)
TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confided to them.
Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.
Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.
May 13, 1864. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. T. P. THOMAS will hold his NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on Thursday, the 26th day of May next, and he particularly requests parties desirous of offering shares to forward him their instructions not later than Thursday, May 19, that they may be advertised in the Mining Journal. The following, with many other, shares will be offered:—
159 shares in Great Moelwyn Slate Co. (Limited), forfeited for non-payment of calls.
200 St. Just United. 10 Gonama. 12 Long Lake.
20 Crane. 25 Guriyn. 11 Craddock Moor.
375 West Condurrow. 2 Ding Dong. 30 Bedford United.
50 North Pool. 13 East Margaret. 1 Great Wheel Vor.
30 Wheel Unity. 5 Bryn Gwlog. 13 East Chiverton.
Great Caradon. 25 Nant-y-Iago. 25 Wheel Grenville.
Wheel Agar. 16 Lelant Consols. 50 East Wheel Grenville.
10 Tolvadden. 25 North Basset. 20 East Lovell.
20 North Trekerby. 10 Tolcarne. 20 Carn Camborne.
75 New Treleigh Consols. 6 Stray Park. 5 West Basset.
40 Buller and Basset. 2 West Caradon. 20 North Basset.
25 Charlotte United. 11 South Carn Brea. 1 Trelyn Consols.
40 Hartley. 50 Crener Wheel Abraham. 1 South Frances.
50 Wh. Esther (Bodmin). 1 Carn Brea. 5 St. David's Gold, £11½
35 East Gonna Lake. 50 Hoaring Water. paid.
15 North Robert. 1 Cardigan Consols, £23½. 4 Great Devon & Bedford
10 West Stray Park. paid. (Colcharon), £13½ paid
45 St. Ives Wheel Allen. 10 Crown Consols, £11½. 5 St. Just Cons., 16s. paid
50 Rosceliff Mine. paid. 1 Wheel Ludcott.
50 Illogan Mine. 5 Sovereign Gold, 15s. paid. 10 Cape Cornwall, 16s. paid
The auctioneer is willing to accept offers for any of the above shares by private contract.
For particulars, &c., of Great Moelwyn Slate Company (Limited), apply to Mr. J. WARD, 12, Copthall-court, E.C.
For catalogues and particulars of sale, apply to Garraway's and the Jamaica Coffee-houses, Cornhill; the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street; and at the offices of the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threaddneedle-street, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER,
2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Mr. T. E. W. THOMAS strongly recommends the purchase of Wheel Grenville shares at present rates.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE, No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—
5 Nangles, £30½. 5 Great Wh. Vor, £32. 5 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £15½
5 Bryn Gwlog, £29½. 100 Crebore, £23½. 30 Great Wh. Busy, £23½
30 St. Just United, £23½. 50 East Grenville, £33½. 10 Pendean, £2½
25 Marke Valley, £4½. 50 West Maria and Forties-cue, £2½. 50 Wheel Hartley, 17s. 6d.
5 West Seton. 50 Carn Camborne, 29s. 35 Bon Accord, 7s.
25 North Shepherds, £5. 10 Chiverton, £11. 10 North Frances, 1s.
BUYER of Great Laxey at £39½, Chiverton at £10½, and Hallenbeagle at £33½.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
OFFERS his SERVICES to INVESTORS.
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM WARD (late with Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken), SHAREBROKER, 29, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WALTER TREGELLAS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
2, HATTON COURT, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1½ per cent. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

THOMAS HAMILTON (late of Truro), STOCK AND SHAREBROKER.
4, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Mine shares bought and sold on the usual commission.

KING AND CO., MINING AND SHAREBROKERS,
ELDON CHAMBERS, LIVERPOOL.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FOR SALE:—
20 Carn Camborne, 28s. 6d. 10 Great Fortune, £15. 5 Bryn Gwlog, £29½.
25 Chiverton, £10½. 20 Great Wh. Vor, £32. 20 Central Miners, 35s.
5 Cliford Amalg., £32. 10 New Rosewarne, £10½. 60 North Trekerby, £33½.
2 East Basset, £68½. 15 North Downs, 29s. 10 United Mexican, £6½.
5 East Caradon, 29½. 20 North Shepherds. 50 Dun Mountain, 10s.
10 East Carn Brea, £26½. 20 Sithney Wh. Metal. 40 Drake Walls, 30s.
20 E. Grenville, £33½. 50 Crebore, 45s. 35 Bon Accord, 7s.
20 East Rosewarne, £3. 25 Wheel Grenville, £29½. 45 Worthing, 17s. 6d.
10 Gt. No. Downs, £6. 2 Wheel Rose, £45½. 20 Yudanmutana, £3 3 9
EAST LOVELL.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—I particularly recommend this mine, previous to the dividend in Sept. last, as a good investment, and congratulate those parties who followed my advice. Shares are now firm at £22½ to £23, and I believe will still advance much higher. There are now two or three mines selling at a low price I have the utmost confidence in, either for speculation or investment.
A correct daily price list will be forwarded on application.
Business transacted at the closest market prices.

WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.,
SHARES FOR POSITIVE SALE:—
2 East Basset. 5 Crane. 50 Grenville.
1 Wheel Seton. 5 East Lovell. 20 East Grenville.
25 So. Caradon Hooper. 10 Pendean. 15 Crebore.
5 South Basset. 5 Great Wheel Vor. 30 Cliford Amalgamated.
5 Gribbler & St. Aubyn. 10 North Trekerby. 10 Great Fortune.
MR. BARTLETT still recommends the purchase of Wheel Seton, Nangles, East Basset, Wheel Trelawny, and East Grenville.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. MATTHEW GREENE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
27, AUSTINFRIARS, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING MINES:—East Lovell, East Caradon, East Rosewarne, Great Laxey, Wheel Crebore, and Great South Chiverton.
M. GREENE, in his advertisement of the 23d April, advised the purchase of Great Laxey shares at £3. Those who acted on his advice can now realise a handsome profit; present price, £29½ to £30½.
Cheques crossed London and County Bank.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to buy or sell, at net prices.
MR. BATTERS can recommend one or two mines safe for an early rise of 100 per cent.; reliable information afforded on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. EDWARD BREWIS has this day REMOVED to 73, CLAYTON STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
May 12, 1864.

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.,
COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS,
METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SWANSEA.

ON SALE, SEVERAL THOUSAND BLASTING CARTRIDGES, WATER PROOF. Each cartridge is ready fitted with the best waterproof fuse. They are made up in sizes equal to 4, 6, 8, 10, and 16 ounce charges (greater portion of them 4, 6, and 8 ounces). To a party who will take the lot they will be sold at 3d. per cartridge.—Address, BULLOCK and Co., 9, St. Mary's-gate, Exchange, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.
MR. W. HANNAH, MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
A Monthly Investment Circular on application.

Original Correspondence.

ECONOMIC SMELTING OF COPPER ORE.

SIR,—Will you kindly grant me the aid of your powerful Journal in again bringing before the public my patent process of treating copper ores, a *résumé* of which has already appeared in the Journal? My object is to lay before the public the benefits to be derived from my invention. First, let us take a short glance at the copper ore market as at present conducted; and, secondly, I will show what can be done by my process. In the present system the ores are bought and sold at what is commonly called a ticketing, when the buyer and seller are bound by ticket containing the highest amount of money per ton. The buyers fix a standard at which to buy, which means a set price for fine copper. Now, suppose that the ore to be sold contains 71. worth of fine copper to the ton; the buyers then deduct 21. 15s. for returning charges, or, in other words, for cost of smelting and profit, and pay the miner 41. 5s. per ton, making no difference whether the ores are rich in copper or poor. I contend that this 21. 15s. is greatly in excess of what it ought to be. I ask how many iron smelters will be surprised to see this statement, and to be put in possession of the fact that to smelt 100 tons of copper ore a charge is made of 275*l.* by the smelter, while the iron smelter, by the science he has brought to bear on his ore, smelts the 100 tons of iron at a cost for fuel and labour of less than 30*l.* It is time that scientific men looked into the copper question. In the present method of smelting copper, force only is employed; there are no works that I am acquainted with where so little science is brought to bear on work as in copper smelting; and I think it time that miners and those interested in mines should begin to examine the copper trade, and not allow themselves to be led by unscientific men, to the loss of their property and the crippling of industry. I have invented a process by which I can smelt copper ores at such a price per ton that I will guarantee a profit on the capital expended of 10 per cent., giving to the miners 17. per ton more than they now receive for their ore, which will make many mines good mines that are not now paying cost; besides, my process is applicable to the smelting of low per cent. ores, those ores that are thrown aside as not worth returning charges. I am prepared to join a company to smelt copper on my patent process, and I will guarantee my patent right to produce the results stated.

JOHN THOMAS.

5, Farnboro'-terrace, Bridge-road West, Battersea.

PREVENTION OF COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.

SIR,—I may tell you as a fact, that can be verified by any number of men, that out of from 300 to 700 miners under me for half a century, by "long work" chiefly, not one lost his life by fire, water, or fall in his proper place of work, so that I have some right to express an opinion upon the ventilation of mines, which is a subject that must be considered one of the most valuable discussed in your columns, as it must also be considered the most serious one. I have obtained my practical experience in half-a-dozen districts, and ten times as many seams of coal—chiefly fiery ones, and my conclusion is that it is in the mode of working collieries that an approach to safety will be found, in the avoidance of the diversions and splits of the current of air. To carry out this principle, the new fashion of roads in the waste, without pillars of coal either sacrificed or to be taken out subsequently, is a step, as it favours all, the coal being swept out continuously; consequently, all the air passes all the men at the face. In a new colliery those roads will, of course, be few, and for as the width of the face requires more of them, and begin and end at incline planes, bringing the coal to the deep level roadway. Supposing a face right and left of the first shaft, the air descending by the pumps portion of it, and being taken into the right or left level roadway, to begin its way round the whole, an airway along the crop side connecting the faces right and left. The upper end of the faces being kept right along the face will be the shorter way for the air to the upcast. The trains right and left will meet on the platform, and it will require but three double doors to prevent the air doing so, leaving it no exit but the face and level, and the upcast. These doors should be distant from each other the length of a train of cars, so that the hinder one is shut before the forward one is opened.

In "long work" any support of the roof left behind prevents the desirable, gradual, and imperceptible subsidence of the strata, and brings weight on the props at the face, and disruption of the roof, which should come on a uniform thickness of small, to avoid leakage of the air, and space for collection of hydrogen. In two collieries only 40 yards deep we had no packs; at one the props sunk half a yard deep in the floor, and so saved the weight resting on the floor and face of the coal; at the other, flattened pieces of wood (knogs) were the props, the lower one placed on a heap of small coal, which could be holed out, and the pack thrown down for moving to the face. I have seen dates carved on knogs, showing that they had been in use for years. Proper management of the face makes sure of full space for the air around the whole waste.

I do not maintain that Government should at once interfere in favour of an idea, but I have long ago suggested to the authorities "that no shaft near a deep level should be allowed without a heading beginning at the seam, say (at common inclination) 100 yards to landward of the shaft, and rising (say) one in six strike it." By such an arrangement, with a few ladders from stage to stage, and outlay of about 100*l.*, would have saved scores of lives that have lately been lost. I shall be happy to see suggestions on or objections to this from any practical men.

THOS. BUTLER.

Sheffield, May 10.

THE PATENT OFFICE, LIBRARY, AND MUSEUM.

SIR,—Mr. Dillwyn's motion for "the appointment of a select committee to enquire as to the most suitable arrangements to be made respecting the Patent Office, Library, and Museum," having been carried in the House of Commons last night, it would appear that the subject will not be allowed to slumber any longer. I am, therefore, induced to trouble you with a few additional remarks on the importance of keeping the Patent Office and Library together, and as near as possible to their present site. But I do not intend at present to say anything about the Museum.

It may, however, be as well to explain that the kind of Library which, it appears to me, ought to be connected with the Patent Office, or at least contiguous to it, is what I would call a *Reference Library*, as distinguished from an Antiquarian Library; that is to say, the books and publications in it should be of a kind suitable for reference on subjects of constant practical interest relating to the growth of manufactures, and to the distinctions between patented inventions rather than such as relate to curiosities in the progress of scientific development. Now, I do not wish to say a word in disparagement of works of this latter description. They may be most useful and interesting in their way, but they seem to belong rather to the Museum than to that Library which it is requisite to have in conjunction with the Patent Office. And looking to the fact of the difficulty hitherto felt in obtaining a site in an appropriate situation, it appears to me most important to limit the extent of the Library so far as to adapt it solely for use in connection with the ordinary business of the Patent Office. This appears to me to be all that was contemplated in the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852. The Library in question is required to be a working institution, as distinguished from a mere receptacle for books and other publications. Its value, therefore, would consist in the facilities afforded by it for the pursuit of accurate searches, with a view of testing the novelty of inventions; and this would involve the necessity of a considerable amount of table space and other accommodation for readers, which would limit the amount of space available for book-shelves. Hence, it would be advisable to avoid encumbering such shelves with works that would seldom have to be consulted, and, perhaps, never by men who were interested only in enquiries of a practical nature.

My own conviction is, that in order to obtain such a Library as I have alluded to, in connection with the Patent Office, the subject should be regarded from a strictly practical point of view. Prejudice has been excited against the proper development of the Library arrangements by the undue ambition of some of the advocates for an imposing building. The neighbourhood in which it is requisite that the Library should be situated is such as to render such a scheme impracticable—the space cannot be spared for the purpose. The prudent course, then, is to confine our efforts within the limits suggested by a strictly practical view of the case.

50, Chancery-lane, W.C., May 10.

WILLIAM SPENCE,

Assoc. Inst. C.E.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MINING COMPANY (S.A.)

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,—I beg to draw your attention to the arrangement entered into by the liquidators of the Bon Accord Mining Company with the directors of the Yorkshire Peninsula Mining Company, by which they give holders of Bon Accord fully paid-up shares in that undertaking in exchange for the entire assets of the Bon Accord Mines. They thus become proprietors in a new company, without losing their old property and at no additional cost, and the object of the writer is to urge on the holders of Great Northern Mines the propriety of inducing their directors to enter into a similar scheme,

by which means they will have a chance of retrieving their losses. At the meeting, which will soon be held, I trust the matter will be fully considered.

Aberdeen, May 9.

A SHAREHOLDER.

WEST WHEAL METAL.

SIR,—The "persistence of the promoters of West Wheal Metal that the Metal lode runs through their sett," and that it does not run through West Vor, is still so strong, notwithstanding the opinions of Messrs. Pope and Nancarrow, that we have to request of you to insert the following reports. The late manager of Great Wheal Vor is a stranger to us, but having been manager when the lodes were dilled and laid down in the plans, we were told that no agent could give us a more decided opinion, and we sent him to inspect. Capt. Richards says if his life is spared, he will by himself, if necessary, prove that the Metal lode does run through West Metal; and several gentlemen, largely interested, having the strongest confidence in his honesty, integrity, and judgment, have determined to go on with him, without the aid or assistance of market men; and when, through the columns of the Mining Journal, we are able to set the matter finally at rest, we hope the promoters of West Vor, who now claim it, and have by an unprovoked attack done all the injury in their power—and to serve their own ends—to a bona fide and legitimate speculation, will act towards the public and their shareholders as the proprietor of West Metal has done towards his. We stated last week that several agents had informed us the lode cut in West Vor, and claimed by the promoters of that concern as Metal lode, was not a lode at all; and we called attention to the report of Capt. Vivian, the manager of Great Fortune, who inspected it for us this week. Is it the report of a man who thinks he is really reporting on a lode? A fortnight ago Captain Southey said the shaft was down 6 fathoms, but it is not yet deep enough to get out of the unsettled ground called a lode. In his report of West Metal, the caunter lode, only sunk upon 4 fathoms, or half the depth, Capt. Vivian is able to describe as "3 feet wide, producing a little tin." Captain Richards will, we hope, be able to attend the meeting of shareholders on Thursday next.

From Capt. Mark Reed, late manager of Great Wheal Vor:—

"West Wheal Metal, May 6, 1864.—Having been connected with the Great Wheal Vor in the former working for several years as manager, and having since inspected the new rich Wheal Metal, I have had ample opportunities of knowing the position and character of the lodes in the last-named mine, and when they entered a few fathoms deeper into the old mine, to have the plans carefully and accurately brought up, to show the precise position of each lode, &c. Now, judging from the old plan, and that which I have recently seen, and said to be a copy of one made in 1857 (which, I doubt not, as they so well agree), distinctly shows that the following lodes in Great Wheal Vor passed through your sett:—Treworls, Orchard, Vanistart's, and Metal lodes. There is a promising lode in Buller's field, on which you are now sinking, from 9 inches to 1 foot wide, composed of mud, quartz, and peash. The caunter, which is being sunk on about 30 fathoms from your south boundary, has a very favourable appearance, and about 3 feet wide. Several pits have been sunk in what is called the Landlord's Field; in two of the said pits strong indications are visible of a lode being there, which I would prove without delay, as it will throw much light on your present operations. This can be done by sinking a little deeper, and by driving a short distance north and south. You have in West Wheal Metal, in my opinion, a very favourably-situated mining property."—MARK REED.

Report of Captain J. Vivian, manager of Great Wheal Fortune:—

"West Wheal Metal, May 12.—At your request, I inspected the mine yesterday. The shaft on the caunter lode is sunk 4 fathoms; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing a little tin. Metal shaft is sunk 7 fathoms; the lode is 9 inches wide, composed principally of quartz, with occasional streaks of mud and peash. After sinking a few fathoms deeper on this lode, I recommend a level to be driven west to the junction of the caunter, where a great improvement may be reasonably expected. The only way, in my opinion, to prove to the satisfaction of all parties whether or not Wheal Metal lode, which is now so rich in Great Wheal Vor, passes through this sett, will be to clear the cross-cut adit in the valley, which is to the east of the cross-course, and drive on the lode in question into the western ground."

Report of Captain Vivian on West Wheal Vor:—

"May 12.—I have examined the ground in the north part of this sett. I should like to see the shaft sunk a few fathoms deeper into the settled ground before giving an opinion as to the bearing and underlie of the lode, as it cannot be taken with any degree of accuracy at present."

"Our request to Capt. Vivian was to inspect the lode called by Captain Southey the 'Metal lode,' to give us his opinion of it, and to note its bearing, &c."

SIR,—I have had my attention called to the reports of Capt. Pope, Nancarrow, and James, in which they state the lode cut by Capt. Southey (late an agent in the South Carn Brea Mine) in West Vor carries its head from 12*o* to 14*o* south of west. All of these surveys say the lode has a good appearance. I have carefully examined the stuff from the pit, and have been down and further examined what they call a lode, and I contend it is very questionable whether it is a lode, but a mere wash from the granite hill, that to a person unacquainted with the backs or outcrop of lodes might be taken for gossan; still, give it to a practical chemist and he would, in my opinion, pronounce it to be porphyry. About 150 fms. south of this spot is taken out a foundation for the engine-house, where it is intended to fix an engine, and the same kind of earthy matter is to be found, and probably from 3 ft. to 4 ft. It can be seen in the side of the hill in the West Wheal Vor sett. Suppose in this pit, sunk within 27 fms. of our boundary, West Wheal Metal, there was a lode of worth, it would be highly important to the future value of our mine, but I am not inclined to elate our shareholders upon a shadow. As a bit of gratuitous advice, Capt. Pope reports upon Shaft Showley adit, that he worked in 45 years ago. I presume that the adventures knew the object of driving such an adit, but it is in the granite, and the western part of the sett, and we have never attached any importance to the value of the lodes in granite, neither does the Wheal Vor plan show the Metal lode to be in our sett 600 fms. west of the east boundary or flookan cross-course. Therefore, for what purpose Shaft Showley adit is reported upon in a survey made for the Wheal Vor, remains to be seen.

The shaft Showley adit has been driven a long distance during Mr. Crease's management of the Great Wheal Vor United Mines. The part where we look for tin in paying quantities in West Metal is just parallel with Carleen Mine, and that mine being the only one yet worked west of the great flookan, it is my idea that West Metal Mine will be productive in the kilas or clay-slate in the parallel of Carleen rich deposits, and as that mine produced over 100,000*l.* of black tin, taking the ore at 60*l.* per ton, I believe that the great future of the important future in the Breage district will be west of the flookan cross-course. The mines just east of the said flookan course have done well for the shareholders, and the ground from the flookan, west to the junction of granite with kilas, is likely to yield abundantly in tin when effectually wrought.

There are many lodes in West Metal that require time to develop, and from the appearance near the surface they show a good gossan, iron and arsenical pyrites, chlorite, quartz, mixed with a little tin, but, altogether, perhaps a finer bore to a lode has not been seen than on our caunter lode. About the run of the Metal and other lodes, see what Capt. Reed, the late manager of Wheal Vor writes, and his knowledge of the district is beyond dispute.—Camborne, May 12.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

WEST WHEAL VOR AND WEST METAL.

SIR,—Messrs. Watson and Cuell, in their letters, have so confused the question of the course westward of the Metal lode after it leaves Great Vor sett that, contrary to my intention, I am compelled to refute, *seriatim*, their most prominent and relevant assertions; but, in doing this, I beg to state the advocates of West Wheal Vor are not the authors of many of the statements which Messrs. Watson and Cuell would inferentially fasten on them. In Watson and Cuell's letter of April 21 they say—"The Metal lode has been found in West Metal 40 fms. from (i.e., north of) the south boundary; that the lode was laid down in the same direction by the Great Vor agents, in 1857, and that within the last week it had been dilled along the Great Vor adit, and its course found to correspond with the lode so found in West Metal." And then in a P.S., after describing the lode alleged to be the Metal lode, in West Wheal Vor, as 24 fms. south of West Metal boundary, they add "It is now asserted that the flookan course which divides Wheal Vor and West Metal has heaved the lode into Wheal Emma," and then they further state, as their own comment on this assertion, "that is to say, (the flookan) has diverted the lode from its regular course, according to Great Vor plan, 10 fms." and then they describe this alleged heave of 10 fms. as "improbable," if not "impossible," freak of nature. No one connected with West Vor alleged any such heave of the lode had taken place. But even had they done so, Messrs. Watson and Cuell are decidedly wrong in their comment, the difference between the points at which the lode has been cut in West Wheal Vor, as stated by themselves, being fully 64 fms., thus involving a 64-fm. heave south, and not a 10-fm. heave. Such a blunder as this, in addition to calling a heave of only 10 fms. an "improbable" if not "impossible" freak of nature, discloses an amount of ignorance of the subject which could scarcely be expected from parties who set themselves up as the exclusive expounders of mining knowledge. With regard to the Great Vor plan of 1857, which was published in the Journal, I do not admit its accuracy, for the more recent plans of Great Vor (which Messrs. Watson and Cuell conveniently ignore) show the Metal lode goes right into West Vor, to the south of West Metal boundary; and I have a tracing furnished me by Capt. Gill, of Great Vor, along with his letter of April 21, in which the Metal lode is laid down by him as going through West Vor, within a few fathoms of the spot where the lode has been cut in that sett. Therefore, if the Metal lode is where Messrs. Watson and Cuell say it is in West Metal, there must have been a heave of the lode north, not south, of at least 60 or 70 fathoms. Now, as a proof there has been no such heave, I may state the average bearing of the Metal lode in Great Vor is ascertained to be 14*o* north-of-east, and on dilling the lode westward, or by drawing a line straight westward from any point on the back of Metal lode, in Wheal Vor sett, with a corresponding westerly bearing—14*o* south-of-west, the line of the lode is exactly where it has been cut west of the flookan or cross-course in West Vor sett; and, therefore, the lode having been found exactly where it was supposed to be according to the dilling, and having the same north and the same bearing, and the same appearance on the back as the Metal lode, is there not every reason for confidently saying the lode so found in West Vor sett is the Metal lode? Another reason for believing the lode has not been heaved is that the Carleen lode of Great Fortune, which is intersected by the same flookan or cross-course, has been found in West Vor sett, west of the flookan, &c., having apparently passed through it in the same direct course and bearing it had eastward in Great Fortune sett.

In their letter of April 21, Messrs. Watson and Cuell also say—"The Metal south lode runs through Wheal Emma, but even this in Wheal Vor underlies 4 ft. in a fathom north, and forms a junction in the 90 with the Metal lode, so that instead of the Metal lode alone, the junction of the two lodes will (probably) be found in West Metal." Now hear Capt. Gill on this junction—"We had two lodes in the eastern part of Metal sett, they formed a junction in the 109, and since that time in driving west I can find but one. I think the two lodes are going on together, and am almost certain that our lodes run through Rosemar (West Vor) sett." Who are the "disinterested practical authorities" who have ascertained so clearly as to warrant Messrs. Watson and Cuell in saying that a junction of two lodes, which has already taken place in Wheal Vor, will be repeated for the special benefit of the West Metal adventurers in their sett? I should have thought before an additional junction could be anticipated it should have been proved the two lodes had separated again going westward; but perhaps Messrs. Watson and Cuell's "disinterested practicals" were in a state of clairvoyance when they predicted this second junction of the lodes, and, therefore, were able to see through the solid crust of the earth to the depth of 100 fathoms; perhaps also, as they have seen so deep into the earth, they will tell me where the lodes separated, and how much ore there is in the lodes at that depth, and its probable value per fathom? Capt. Gill's letter settles the locality of this junction most satisfactorily, but I doubt much whether the lode which joined the Metal lode is South Metal lode, as I fancy the lodes joined by "converging" together an additional junction could be anticipated it should have been proved the two lodes had separated again going westward; but perhaps Messrs. 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and that bills amounting to £10,531 11s. 3d., and Exchange Bills for £5000, were in hand on March 1, 1884.—J. DEANE BROWN, HENRY HOOVER, Auditors.

Extracts from Capt. James Richards' report on the mines were also read, by which it appears that the reserves of ore in the mines amount to 73,171 tons, and that an entirely new lode had within the last few days been intersected in the course of driving the deep adit north, at Blanchdown, which is described as being "6 feet wide, composed of capel, an abundance of munda, prun, quartz, and ore, worth 25s. per fathom; this lode, which is upwards of 100 fms. south of the south lode, is standing whole throughout the rest, presents a most masterly appearance, and is the most important discovery that has been met with for years past."

The usual resolutions were passed receiving and adopting the report and accounts, and re-electing the directors and auditors, and after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the account-house, on the mine, on Tuesday.—Mr. JAMES FIELDING in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were approved. A statement of accounts for the four months, from Nov. to Feb. inclusive, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Copper ore sold, November	£2403	3	8	
Ditto December	3148	5	2	
Ditto January	2865	12	0	
Ditto February	2638	5	5	
Arsenic sold	23	0	0	
Old iron sold	5	3	0	
				£10,927 1 3
Nov. mine cost, merchants' bills, &c.	£2599	17	9	
December ditto	2682	12	4	
January ditto	2351	15	2	
February ditto	2412	3	8	
				880 10,046 8 11

The balance in favour of the mine was 880s. 12s. 4d.

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

May 10.—During the past four months we have sunk Harvey's engine-shaft 4 fathoms 1 ft. 6 in., which is now to the 140; the lode is worth for the length of the shaft from 20 ft. to 25 ft. per fathom for tin and copper ore; at this point we met with a slide, which gave the lode about 3 ft. north, where it is 2 ft. wide, worth 18s. per fathom. The 140 is extended east of this shaft 7 fms., where the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth from 10s. to 12s. per fathom. This level is extended west of said shaft 2 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 18s. per fathom. We have risen against Fielding's shaft, in back of the 140, about 9 ft., where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 16s. per fathom. Offord's shaft is now sunk about 7 fms. below the 150; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fathom for copper and tin. No. 1 winze, in bottom of the 130, east of this shaft, is sunk 9 ft.; the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth for the length of the winze, 12 ft., 50s. per fathom for copper and tin. The 130, east of Offord's shaft, is extended about 20 fms.; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, worth from 10s. to 12s. per fathom. This level is driven about 6 fms. west of Fielding's shaft; the lode is 10 in. wide, producing splendid stones of tin. The lode in the slope in back of the 130, east of Offord's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 20s. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The 130 is extended east of Mathew's shaft about 7 fms.; the lode is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. The 70 is now extended about 50½ fms. east of Mathew's shaft, and we have cut north through the lode 3 fms., but have not yet discovered the north wall. In driving the last 2 fms. the lode has improved in value, now worth 14s. per fathom. We expect in a fortnight from this time to commence sinking Harvey's engine-shaft below the 140. In conclusion, we beg to say that, looking at the different points at the bottom and eastern part of the mine, especially the cutting of the lode under the slide, the improvement in the 130 and 140 west and east, and the 70 east of Mathew's shaft, we consider the prospects to be of a very encouraging character.—J. EDWARDS, J. PETERICK, WILLIAM TRELLIS.

The Chairman said he had travelled many hundred miles in order to have the pleasure of being present at the first meeting of the shareholders of Great Wheal Busy, at which the accounts showed that there had been a good profit upon the quarter's operations. By the accounts just submitted, which had been duly audited, it had been seen that there was a credit balance of 880s., and had it not been for the great fall in the price of tin and copper the profit would have been at least 1400s. He trusted, however, that the present depression in the value of those metals was only of a temporary character, and that the monthly profit would soon give the shareholders good dividends.

Capt. EDWARDS (in reply to questions) stated that he had a very favourable opinion of the lode at the bottom of the mine—the 140 east and 140 west. The ends presented such an appearance as to induce him to believe that fine runs of ore would be laid open at this level, and in this opinion the other agents fully agreed. The run of ore from the engine-shaft to the 130 end was more than 60 fms. long, and the 140 end had not yet come up to the run. The salvation and profitable future of this mine were the shining dawn of the sun-shaft and extending the bottom levels. He had every confidence in the future prosperity of the mine.

Mr. PINNER was glad to hear the manager express so strong an opinion of the future prospects of the mine. As a shareholder from the beginning, he could confidently say that the present was in every respect the most satisfactory meeting that he had attended; he had minutely gone into all matters, and was quite satisfied that the property would eventually prove a great success.

Mr. RICHARDS enquired what profit had been made upon the month's working since the balance-sheet, just submitted, was made up?—Mr. BAWDEN (the accountant): Over 300s.

Mr. THOMAS enquired if any further machinery were required?—Capt. EDWARDS replied that no further outlay for machinery would be required.

Mr. Poot had much pleasure in proposing that the report should be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, and in doing so could only say that the position and prospects of the mine were highly satisfactory.—Mr. PINNER having seconded the proposition, it was put and carried unanimously. The committee of management were re-elected.

A special vote of thanks was passed to the secretary for his great and successful exertions on behalf of the company. A vote of thanks to the agents was also passed. The Chairman, having acknowledged a similar compliment which had been paid him, stated that himself and friends held a large interest in the mine as an investment. They had not sold a share, fully believing that Great Wheal Busy would become one of the most profitable mines in the county of Cornwall.—The proceedings then terminated.

EAST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of the board of directors, held at the offices, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, on April 29 (Lord HENRY GORDON in the chair), the following report was read by the managing director, and being considered highly satisfactory, was ordered to be circulated amongst the shareholders:

April 26.—In accordance with your request, I have inspected your property in Cornwall, and now beg to send you the following report of my visit.—The situation of the mine is all that could be desired. It is surrounded by rich and paying mines. Our nearest neighbour, Great Work, is in full activity, and paying its shareholders good dividends. The principal lodes of this rich mine run directly into our sett. The Godolphin lodes intersect with those of Great Work in our mine, and it is at such point that we fully expect great riches. We have discovered a valuable copper lode, which runs direct from the Godolphin Mine through East Great Work Mine. I have had some specimens broken for your inspection. This lode is at a very shallow depth, and evidently of a rich quality, and we fully expect sufficient copper to nearly pay our working cost in a very short time. Of course, we shall look to our tin lodes for paying the large dividends we fully calculate upon distributing to our shareholders. I found the engine in good working order, admirably erected, and the engine-house, account-house, &c., substantially built. I feel that we all owe our thanks to Mr. May for having purchased so excellent an engine, and at a price at least 200s. below its market value. There were 21 men actively employed on the mine, and all sanguine of success. I congratulate you upon having a captain of great practical skill, and one bearing throughout the district a character for inflexible honour and honesty. I had an interview with Mr. Popham, the owner of the property, and satisfactorily arranged various matters with him. Unless we meet with disappointments that we have no reason for expecting, I quite believe the mine will pay its cost before the expiration of the present year, and that we shall commence paying good and lasting dividends next year.—JOSEPH HOGGON, Managing Director.

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY.

At an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at 33, King-street, Cheapside.—Mr. JOSIAH HARRIS in the chair.

The Chairman said he was pleased the meeting was so numerously attended, there being present representatives of more than half the shares in the mine. It is patent to them all that for a considerable time the affairs of the company had been in difficulties, and such had arisen mainly from discontents between the directors; the consequence was that proceedings had been instituted to wind-up the company in the Stannaries. The hearing of the petition took place at Exeter, on March 1. He (the Chairman) successfully opposed the order being made, on the ground that the shareholders had not been consulted, and the further hearing was named for May 1. It would be seen from the notice that the purpose was to wind-up the company voluntarily, so as to save the law costs that would necessarily be incurred if the company were wound-up in the Court. The shareholders were conversant with the difficulties they were in, and it appeared there was no other resource open to them; and from the many assurances of support he had tendered to him by the shareholders, he trusted as soon as the discordant elements were got rid of a new company would be formed, in which the interest of the shareholders would be considered. Although the company had suffered in name, he had as much confidence in the value of the property as ever. He should, before putting the resolution, be glad to hear the views of any shareholder.

In reply to Mr. SELBY, the Chairman said the only accounts he had were those issued to the shareholders in February last, showing assets over liabilities of about 2000s.; and, as no debts had been contracted since, he thought they might be considered correct.

The Rev. W. DAVIS complained that he had written to the secretary, in Manchester, for information, and no notice had been taken of his letter. He came to this meeting with the full intention of opposing the winding-up; but, from the lucid and straightforward manner in which the Chairman had placed the matter before them, he should support the resolution.

It was then resolved—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Old Wheal Neptune Mining Company, in general meeting assembled, that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue to business, and it is therefore advisable to wind-up the company voluntarily."

The Chairman: As you have passed the resolution winding-up the company voluntarily, the next resolution is for the appointment of liquidators.—Mr. SELBY: Why will not one liquidator do? It will save expense.—The Chairman: As the company's solicitor, Mr. Tyndall, is present, will he state if two liquidators are necessary?—Mr. TYNDALL: There is no real necessity for two liquidators: It will be to the interest of the company that the gentlemen named should be appointed. Upon which it was resolved—"That William Joseph White, Esq., and Anthony Fairbrook, Esq., be, and they are hereby, appointed the liquidators of the said company."—Mr. WHITE having stated his readiness, so soon as he was satisfied as to the value of the property, to advance 1000s., it was resolved—"That the liquidators be, and they are hereby, authorised to borrow the sum of 1000s., or any less sum, at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent. per annum, on the security of the materials and machinery on the mine, for the purpose of paying off such of the creditors as they may deem expedient."

Rev. N. DAVIS: Gentlemen, I have attended nearly every meeting of the shareholders in the company, and as this is probably the last, I have much pleasure in proposing a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, not only for his present conduct, but

also for his strictly conscientious and honourable conduct in the past proceedings of the company, and that his future exertions would meet with success.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, observed that he had not profited one shilling by the company, and should still do the best he could for the shareholders.

WHEAL TRELAUNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Thursday.—Mr. J. PAGE in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and approved.

A statement of accounts for three months, ending with costs for March, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Sale of silver-lead ore	£5589	5	4
Munda sold	7	0	0=£5596 5 4
Mine cost	3083	19	8
Merchants' bills	1511	17	5
Dues	326	0	8
Incidental expenses	1	13	2
Interest, &c.	12	1	11= 4985 12 10

The following report was then read:—

May 10.—We have much pleasure in presenting to you our report of this mine, in which you will observe our anticipations have been more than realised from the commencement of our being placed in power under your control.—Underground Operations, North Mine: Smith's engine-shaft is down 8½ fms. below the 182 fm. level, and seeing it desirable to push on this work, it is carried out by a full party of men. In driving the 182, south of this shaft, the lode is worth 4s. per fathom. In the same level north, at this time the lode is disordered by a slide; this will soon be seen, and it is hoped will have the usual effect to improve the lode. The 172, south of Smith's, is communicated with the 162, north of Trelawny's; this has been a great benefit to the mine, both for ventilation as well as to prove the ground.—Chippindale's Shaft, which is north 70 fms. of Smith's: In the 172 the lode is worth 12s. per fathom. To facilitate the operations in this part of the mine we have communicated by a rise from the 172 to the 162, which has laid open good ground, and well ventilated the mine at this point. The 168, north of this shaft, is worth 4s. per fathom. We are also driving the 55 fm. level, which at this time is poor, but should be persevered with.—Trelawny's, or the South Mine: This shaft is down to the 162, and plat cut as well. The cross-cut is driven 3½ fms., and we have this day cut the capels of the lode; but we think it right to mention that we do not expect much lead at this point, judging from the level above; but we may take a little credit for sinking 15 fms. in so short a time. It is our intention to resume the sinking of this shaft again as fast as possible, say in two months from this time. The 132, north of this shaft, is worth 10s. per fathom. On the whole, we have not sold quite so much lead as usual during the past quarter. Our tribute department is not quite so well. We shall, however, sample our usual quantity, say 55 tons of crop lead, on Saturday next. In conclusion, we beg to say, the mine is looking much the same. By strictly adhering to sound principles of practical mining, sinking shafts, as we have Smith's, Trelawny's, and Chippindale's, and opening up ground with judgment, this will be a lasting mine.—F. PRYOR, R. PRYOR, T. GREENFELL.

The Chairman having moved that the report be entered on the minutes, and that the accounts be passed and allowed, stated that the position and prospects of the mine were equally satisfactory.—The motion was duly seconded, put, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that by the accounts it would be seen that during the quarter there had been earned 660s., which would give a 12s. 6d. dividend, and leave a small balance to be added to the sum to be carried forward, increasing that amount to 177s. He might mention that he had not been during the past quarter quite so much lead as during the previous three months; while the expenses had been somewhat increased by the sinking of the two shafts, and which was, of course, so much unproductive work for the time. He thought that would account for the decreased profit for the quarter.—Mr. BIRDSEY said it appeared to him that the reserves in the mine were increasing.—Capt. R. PRYOR said that such was the case. The whole of the expense of sinking the two shafts had been charged up.

Mr. DUNSFORD said that, while they were paying dividends they were not diminishing their reserves, nor forcing the mine. The property was amply supplied with materials, and everything was charged up very closely.—Mr. ISAAC said the mine was in a first-rate condition, and it was being worked so as to keep the present return.—A dividend of 12s. 6d. per share was declared.

Mr. DUNSFORD read a letter from Mr. F. Pryor, tendering his resignation as the manager of the mine, in consequence of his increased engagements rendering him unable to give as much attention to the eastern mines as he had hitherto done.—The Chairman, on moving that Mr. Pryor's resignation be accepted, remarked that the course Mr. Pryor had pursued was a very honourable one, and he was sure that the shareholders generally were much indebted to him for his valuable services, and, as the committee proposed to request Mr. Pryor to take a seat at the board, they should still have the benefit of his experience.—Mr. DUNSFORD said that he had received a communication from Mr. Pryor, offering in the kindest manner to meet him or the agents on the mine whenever he wished to confer on matters which had long occupied their anxious attention; and he could assure the shareholders that the staff of the mine, with such occasional assistance, was quite equal to its efficient conduct.—Mr. PRYOR was unanimously elected a member of the committee, and a cordial vote of thanks to the committee terminated the proceedings.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine, on Wednesday, Mr. PINNER in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were confirmed. A statement of accounts was presented, which showed a debit balance of 1624s. The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

May 11.—Vivian's engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 57; the lode in the bottom of the same is disordered by the cross-course, and at present unproductive. In consequence of the ground for the last 3 fathoms sunk being unusually hard, and the increase of water from Brigan, we have not been to sink the shaft as fast as we anticipated. The 57 is driven west of Vivian's shaft 24 fathoms, and opened ground that is now being worked on tribute at 10s. in 11. The lode in end is 6 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom; driving by six men, at 9s. 10s. The 57 is driven east of Jenkins's shaft 25 fathoms; the back of this level is being worked on tribute at 9s. in 11. The lode in the bottom of the 57 is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom; present price for tin driving by six men, 9s. The 57 cross-cut is driven south of engine-shaft 19 fms.; we have about 6 feet more to drive this end to cut Tenpenny lode, and 7 fms. to intersect Pandave's lode, which we hope to accomplish in about two months from the present date; present price for driving the end by six men, is now 6s. per fathom. The 47 fathom level is cleared 22 fathoms east of Jenkins's shaft, where we have met with ground which we have now set to stone on tribute at 12s. in 11. should we again find a continuation of the old level eastward, we shall resume the clearing in that direction. Rule's shaft is now sunk 4 fathoms below the 40 fathom level on Pandave's lode, which is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom, and promising for an improvement; the sinking of this shaft will provide the merits of the lode, and we have no doubt will open profitable ground, and also facilitate the working of the south lode, as it will give good ventilation and discharge for the stuff; present price for sinking by six men, 10s. per fathom. River shaft is sunk 7 fathoms below the 60; the south part of the lode that is being carried is 4 feet wide, much improved in appearance and value, at present worth from 20s. to 25s. per fathom. We consider the sinking of this shaft of great importance, as we have very recently met with a bunch of ore in a tribute winze in the bottom of the 57, or bottom level, 20 fathoms west of said shaft, worth 20s. per fathom. The shaft is being sunk with as much dispatch as possible, by 40 men, at three boys, at 10s. per fathom. We have no doubt when the next level is reached and opened out westward under the ore ground seen in the level above, that good results will be met with. The 57 is driven west of River shaft 32 fathoms; the part of the lode is 6 feet wide, composed principally of quartz, and worth 9s. per fathom; driving by two men, at 8s. The 50 is driven north from River shaft 12 fathoms, and cut a lode 3 feet wide, producing stones of tin, but not sufficient to value. We intend to continue this cross-cut north to intersect a copper lode, which from its bearing and underlie, as seen in the level above, should be cut in about 3 fathoms more driving; the end is being driven by four men, at 7s. per fathom. Stegan's shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 50; the south part of the lode is 4 feet wide, being carried; it has an improving appearance, and producing occasionally good stones of copper ore. By sinking this, and communicating with River shaft by deeper levels, we shall effect good ventilation, and be in a position to open and take away the ground on the cheapest principle; present price for sinking the shaft, by six men, 7s. per fathom. The following are the particulars of the ground opened in the past four months:—Shafts sunk, 16 fms.; levels driven on course of the lode, 28 fms.; cross-cuts driven, 23 fms.; levels cleared and enlarged, 12 fms.; total, 79 fms. We recommended the following work being carried out in the next four months:—Sink Vivian's shaft below the 57, drive the 57 west of same; drive the 57 east of Jenkins's shaft; drive the 57 cross-cut south of engine-shaft; sink Rule's shaft below the 40; sink Pandave's lode; sink Stegan's shaft below the 50 on Vivian's lode; sink River shaft below the 60 on Vivian's lode; drive the 57, west of River shaft, on Vivian's lode; and drive the 50 cross-cut north from River shaft. We find the water at South Wheal Hawk has gone down to the 33, and would, therefore, recommend the erection of a horse-whim on the flat-rod shaft, and a footway put in, the same for the purpose of examining, and if they thought proper working, that part of the mine. To carry out the above work it will require about 70 workmen. The tribute department consists of 16 pitches, working by 40 men, at three boys, at 10s. per fathom. We have no doubt when the next level is reached and opened out westward under the ore ground seen in the level above, that good results will be met with. The 57 is driven west of River shaft 32 fathoms; the part of the lode is 6 feet wide, composed principally of quartz, and worth 9s. per fathom; driving by two men, at 8s. The 50 is driven north from River shaft 12 fathoms, and cut a lode 3 feet wide, producing stones of tin, but not sufficient to value. 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BRITISH MINES.

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prove its value. The lode in the 40 end north is improved; it is about 5 ft. wide, com-

when it meets the branch referred to I hope it will be still more so. We shall commence cutting a plat at the 38 in a few days.

WHEAL SPARNON.—Wm. Tregay, May 7: The cutting down of the engine-shaft has been set at 81. per fm., and the work is progressing satisfactorily. The masons are making good progress in building the engine-house. All other work is being proceeded with as fast as required.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, May 7: It has been generally considered that the lode from which the sales of copper ore are being made in Rosewarne United and Rosewarne Consols is the same which in Old Wheal Unity and in Wheal Tremayne has yielded so much tin and copper, but for some time past I have been convinced that this is not the case, and that the latter is still south of our workings in Rosewarne Consols lode. We have commenced a cross-cut south at the 60, as noticed in the last three or four reports, in which we have branches or droppers dipping south, and containing stones of ore. There is a quantity of water also flowing from this cross-cut, which is increasing as we drive, and there is every appearance of the end being near a lode. To satisfy ourselves that there is a lode south of us, we have been examining the surface, and in an old lode, 10 or 12 ft. deep, we have found the back of a lode, with good stones of tin in it. I should state that according to the arrangements made for settling the boundary question, the exact spot where the tin was broken will be just outside our set, but we shall cut it at the 60 about 40 fms. west of the eastern boundary, and it is unwrought throughout the length of our set until we reach the workings of the old mine, which may be about 300 fms. I have thought it necessary to write you fully in this matter, for the beautiful channel of ground in the cross-cut, and the appearance of the droppers, with strong ore in them, as well as the fact that the lode has very favourable indications at surface, make the intersection of this lode appear a very important point. In the 60 west, on Rosewarne Consols lode, we are driving by the side of the lode, but shall cut into it in three or four days; in last taking down it contains some good rich ore, and has a very promising appearance. In the 40 west we have not yet cut the cross-course, but the water is increasing, and we must be very near it.

WHEAL UNITY.—R. Coade, M. Rogers, May 7: There is no change of importance on the tin lode this week. Copper lode: The lode in the 63; west of No. 3 shaft, is 1 ft. wide, of a promising character, worth 71. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 48, east of No. 3 shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 61. per fm. The lode in the 58, west of new engine-shaft, is improved, and promising to be of value soon. The lode in the new engine-shaft is improved; we expect in a few feet sinking to meet with a north branch, which will greatly improve the lode.

WHEAL VVYAN.—W. Teague, May 9: The ground in the 55 fm. level end, driving west towards Rose's shaft, still continues favourable for exploring, with an improved appearance for mineral. No other change in any part of the mine since my last report.

WHEAL DOWN.—R. Harry, May 11: The 70, east of pump-winze, is in a hard bar of ground, consequently the lode is small, and at present unproductive. The 40, driving south-east on the counter, is passing through a large regular and well-defined lode, yielding saving work for tin, and seems to be improving in character as we advance. We have commenced driving the 20, east of No. 2 winze; the lode here is 12 in. wide, producing a little saving work for the stamps, with a favourable appearance. In the 10, east the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of soft spar, murex, and stones of tin. We have placed four men to drive the deep adit east, on the south lode, which has very much improved during the past week, worth at present 52. per fm., with strong indications of becoming more valuable shortly. We are making fair progress in sinking Bamfield's new flat-roof shaft below the surface, and the appearance of the lode at the depth seen is most encouraging. Our prospects here are very good, and every exertion is being made to open up a new mine in what is generally considered the best part of the set. The erection of the flat-roof from the engine to Bamfield's shaft is being proceeded with rapidly, and we hope to complete the same by the end of next week.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, May 11: The following is the setting list for May:—The shaft to sink below the 30, on north lode, by six men and three labourers; started to the 40, at 144. per fathom; the lode here is still small and poor. To drive the 50 west, on south lode, by four men, the month, at 91. per fathom; the end is wet and yielding a little ore. To sink the back of the 40, west of shaft, by four men, the month, at 37. per fathom; lode large, and worth 3 tons per fathom. To stop the back of the 30, east of shaft, by six men, the month, at 31. 5s. per fathom; the lode here is also large, and worth nearly 4 tons per fathom; this is likely to be a productive piece of ground, and the ore is better in quality. All the machinery is working well.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—The 55-in. engine, which replaces the 60-in., was set to work on Thursday. The old rods have been removed to the 70 fm. level, and have been replaced by a fine strong set of rods. The whole of this work, which was commenced on Monday morning, was completed almost to the hour fixed upon on Thursday. This powerful engine will hold the water down to a great depth. As soon as the mine is re-forked, the rich courses of ore now opened upon at Ivey's and Metal shafts will be extended in length and depth with all possible speed. The prospects of the mine never looked better. It is expected to sell 50 tons of tin for the month on Saturday.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU.—The following Gold has been received, May 13, at the office, from the Vigra and Clogau Mine:—41 ozs. 18 dwts. 5 grs., from 87 tons 14 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs. of ore.

WELSH GOLD.—The following gold has been received from the mines:—5 ozs. 3 dwts. 6 grs., from 10 cwt. 3 grs. 19 lbs.; and 1 oz. 18 dwts. 6 grs., from 10 cwt. of quartz.

GOLD IN WALES.—At CASTELL CARN DOCHAN the buildings are progressing, and operations are being carried on actively as possible. Gold continues to be found in the lode, and John Pugh has washed several ounces from the alluvial. At GYFNEYDOR more gold has been discovered. Gold is now visible in fourteen places in four lodes. At CWMHILLIEN more gold has been found this week in the piles of blende.

COED MADOG SLATE QUARRY (Nantle).—It is now upwards of thirty years since this noted quarry has been in fair working order; it ceased working about that time in consequence of the death of Mr. Battle, the late proprietor. The company which has recently taken it has erected most ample machinery, and it is again in full working condition. It, of course, has caused much curiosity amongst the quarry proprietors here as to the result, it having been, when worked before, considered one of the best quarries in the Vale of Nantle. A careful inspection will now prove it has not altered. The slate rock is good to the surface; and it will repay anyone now investing in quarries to visit it. The capital is fully subscribed, and we are not aware that there are more than ten or twelve shareholders in it.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS has much improved during the past fortnight, and will, it is expected, at the next meeting fully meet the costs, and, from present appearances, will soon resume dividends.

MINING IN SCOTLAND.—We understand that a valuable discovery has been made on the property of Wm. Forlough, Esq., Erins, Argyllshire. Mr. T. Cowell, an agent for some Manchester gentlemen (accompanied by Mr. James Harvey, of Manchester), reports that during their explorations, one vein of blue flonon or galena was opened up, 9 ft. wide, and traced 1½ mile through Mr. Forlough's ground, where they last cross-cut it. It is the same in width, and he calls it the great champion vein of the district, and very valuable.

YARNER.—Having known the district for several years where this mine is situated, I have rather wondered why the above has not been brought more frequently before the public; it is true the agent's reports have been regularly inserted in the Journal, and from those reports it must be seen that the mine is a progressive one; and then, looking at the returns the mine has been making for several years, and is likely to make for years to come, it certainly does seem strange that the investing public do not turn their attention more to the subject of the mining, and that I suppose to the fact that it is not being very popular, or, rather, that proper attention has not been paid to it, in order to develop its riches, that is the cause of this inattention. If this mine was in some districts that could be named the shares would be selling at a very high figure—perhaps 51. per share, or even more; and the probabilities are that the shares will reach this price before long. A shaft is now sinking below the 30, on the north lode, and 2 or 3 fms. to the east of said shaft there is a lode 5 ft. wide, worth 5 tons per fm.; and there only remain 2½ fms. to sink before the shaft will be down to the 40, after which levels will be extended to get under the said shoot of ore, and when cut the returns will be increased some 30 or 40 tons per month. The returns at present are from the south lode, which are from 40 to 50 tons per month.

HINGTON DOW.—The agent's report this week shows that the position of the mine is steadily improving, and should it continue the price of the shares must advance considerably.

The BEDOL-AUR MINE (Lead), in Holywell, in 3200 shares, was introduced to the London market in November last, and put to work on Dec. 1. The costs up to March 31, 1864, have all been discharged by the promoter, saving the adventurers from any call thus far. According to the prospectus, the sum of 5000l., or perhaps half of it, would be sufficient to develop the mine; and, in verification of this prediction, what has happened is that an expenditure of less than 2500l. has cut a lode called the Brynia vein, after sinking from 50 to 70 yards, and driving a cross-cut, the result of which augurs complete success; the report, dated Saturday last, stating that "nice lumps of ore had been met with, appearances improving hourly, saving stuff coming in at the forebreast of the level, and gold ore expected next summer" (for changes of men). The shares being all in good hands, the market can only now be looked to for new supplies, but sellers are sparse, and buyers eager, at a premium. The success achieved in working this mine so far certainly reflects great credit on the agent, Mr. Thos. Pierce (who has some half-dozen mines a-joining the Bedol-Aur also under his immediate surveillance), all his predictions regarding it having been fully verified, and thus the public may be told, without a chance of their being misled, that not only are great expectations of mineral wealth likely to be realised from the Brynia, but there are many other veins—notably the Milwr, Bell-Gwyn, and Colla veins—which can be intersected in driving from the 70 yd. level, when important junctions of them will be met with. Moreover, the mine is an inexpensive one, and capable of being explored to a considerable depth without engine power; the stratification (white limestone) second to none in North Wales, and enjoying the best practical supervision, combined with a perfect knowledge of the various veins and their courses throughout the district. If all these elements, tending to a focus and combined, do not ensure ultimate success of no mean order, all faith in mining must vanish. The contrary, however, has already shown itself in the highly respectable class of adventurers in Bedol-Aur, and their assumed readiness, should opportunity offer, to further support lead mining on this particular spot, and under the same management. The ALEWYN mine, south-west of Bedol-Aur, also, and the works have been laid out for permanency, under the direction of Messrs. C. and C. Thomas, of Redruth. The company is incorporated with limited liability, with a capital of 30,000l. The registered office is in Leeds, and Mr. Edward Hinde, of that town, is the secretary. The mines are little known at present out of Cornwall and Yorkshire, but merit a great notoriety, which they will suddenly

CHIVERTON.—There is every prospect that good monthly returns will soon be made from this mine.

WHEAL PRUDENCE.—These mines are situated in St. Agnes, Cornwall, at the junction of the granite and clay-slate, and contain, in addition to the Wheal Prudence lode, the lodes of the renowned Great St. George Mines, which returned ore to the value of 700,000l. The present company are driving a cross-cut in the 42 to intersect these lodes, from the top of which the head of the cross-cut is only distant about 20 fms. They also have the Wheal Prudence lode in a cross-cut in the 62, driven from the engine-shaft, where they have a good lode of ore. The containing rock is clay-slate of the white kind, the lodes in which have never failed to be productive in the St. Agnes district. The lodes, too, are associated with elvan courses, running parallel to and dipping with them. Numerous cross-courses also intersect these lodes. In fact, the mine contains lithological features of a successful character, rarely combined in one set. There is an effective 70-in. pumping-engine at work, calculated to carry the workings to stupendous depths. The rest of the machinery is co-extensive in power with the pumping machinery, and the works have been laid out with a view to permanency, under the direction of Messrs. C. and C. Thomas, of Redruth. The company is incorporated with limited liability, with a capital of 30,000l. The registered office is in Leeds, and Mr. Edward Hinde, of that town, is the secretary. The mines are little known at present out of Cornwall and Yorkshire, but merit a great notoriety, which they will suddenly

attain on the cross-cut intersecting the Great St. George lodes, the driving of which is pushed on with the greatest energy.

QUEBRADA.—These shares have been in considerable demand during the week at advanced prices. The latest advices report that the railway is progressing more rapidly than could have been expected, and that there are no engineering difficulties to its completion. The mines have been inspected by the best practical authorities, who all concur that when the railway is finished immense profits will immediately be returned to the shareholders.

From the LANIVET MINE John Tregay reports that at Oulton's engine-shaft the lode is 5 feet wide, producing good quality stuff; the ground is rather stiff for sinking. At Petrie's engine-shaft the lode has improved since last report, yielding good quality stuff; the ground is favourable for sinking.

COOMBE VALLEY CONSOLS.—The newly-discovered lode is still worth from 5 to 6 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fm. in the back of the 20, where a rise is being put up. Yesterday some fine lumps of ore, varying from 12 to 20 lbs. weight each, were brought up from the bottom of the north-western end, the lode going down rich. It would appear that we are just skimming over a run of ore ground, for the men every now and then meet with a solid leader of lead in the bottom of the level. A stone of lead and blende ore, quite 5 lbs. in weight, was broken in the writer's presence from the bottom of the south-eastern end, 66 feet from where the lead ore came yesterday. This speaks well for the next level.

DEVON COPPER (Okehampton).—The improvements at both the points of operation here are (very) important. The shaft and the adit level are both carrying about one quarter of the large lode, on the north, and least ore, portion of it; and although the shaft is only about 7 or 8 fms. down, and the adit quite in its infancy, they are both producing fine stones of yellow ore, in as kindly a lode as can possibly be seen. The lode in the shaft and adit will be cut into after a month or two has been spent in pushing on the sinking and driving, and the event will be watched with the most intense interest.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—The following may be interesting to those of your readers who take an interest in this mine. I can vouch for the truth of this report, as it is given by one who has judged for himself, and is well known as a practical man:—"The Dancescombe lode is of a good size, yields copper, and is of a promising character. In the cross-cut south we are daily expecting to cut a lode, which we hope may be a productive one."

NORTH WHEAL SETON.—This extensive and valuable mine is situated near Camborne, in the heart of the richest mineral district in Cornwall (having numerous metallic lodes or elvan cross-courses, and a granite dyke traversing the entire set), surrounded by some of the most valued and best dividend-paying properties in the county, namely:—West Wheal Seton, in 400 shares, with 471. 10s. paid, has given a profit of 4011. per share, which are saleable at 214s.; Wheal Seton, in 306 parts, with an outlay of 587. 10s., has given a profit of 1961. 15s. on each share, which are saleable at 2001.; New Wheal Seton, in 400 shares, with only 291. 5s. paid on each share, are now saleable at 1401.; Tincroft, in 6000 shares, with 91. paid, has returned a profit of 141. 10s. per share, which are saleable at 191. 10s.; South Tolgus, in 512, with only 81. paid, has given a profit of 741. 10s. per share, which are saleable at 501.; Dolcoath, in 358 shares, with an outlay of 1281. 17s. 6d. per share, has given dividends 7481. 10s. on each, which are saleable at 5001. North Crofty and several mines in the locality are looking well; at Rosebar, a splendid discovery, of the richest quality of ore, has just been made, at the 30 under last, and the mine is represented likely to be second to none in the district. This excellent property, which is, therefore, a speculation of no ordinary character, promises, with capital, to be a great success. A large number of the shares are already taken up. The company is limited. The office is in Leeds, the secretary Mr. George Simpson, of 55, Albion-street, and the concern is under the management of Messrs. C. and C. Thomas, of Redruth. Mr. J. P. Endean, 1, Crown-court, is the London agent.

VIGRA AND CLOGAU, AND WELSH GOLD COMPANIES' MINES.—In reference to a paragraph which appeared in last week's Journal, we are requested by Mr. Arthur Dean to state that he has been appointed consulting and inspecting engineer to those companies; and that Capt. J. Nancarrow at the Welsh Gold, and Capt. J. Remfrey at the Vigra and Clogau Mines, are the local managers.

TORRAT HEMATITE IRON COMPANY.—This company was registered only six months ago, and it is confidently asserted that a dividend will be declared in two months time. The quantity of ore is almost without limit: 600 tons were shipped to market this week, at a net minimum profit of 4s. 6d. a ton.

GOLD MINING IN CANADA appears to be now permanently taking its place amongst the mineral industries of the province, a very liberal code of gold mining regulations, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, having been issued by the Department of Crown Lands, and gold mining inspectors having been appointed—the Chaudière division being entrusted to Mr. Charles Lefebvre de Bellefeuille, and the St. Francis division to Mr. Daniel W. Mack. The subjoined is an abstract of the order:—

1. Gold mining includes all modes of taking gold from the natural deposits. 2. No person can work without a license. 3. The licenses are temporary. 4. No royalty is payable. 5. The licenses are issued to the proprietors of land, and convey right to work for gold on the lot; licenses are for 100 acres, or less, renewable every three months. 6. Applicants for unsecured lands must furnish necessary plans; a separate license must be taken for each 100 acres. 7. The number of persons authorized to be employed will be not less than five per license, and the fee on issue of license is \$1 for each person to be employed. 8. Returns of the gold extracted each day must be made on oath monthly to the inspector for the district. 9. The employment of additional men must be notified, and the additional fee paid. 10. Lots on borders of streams go to the middle of the stream; when a stream crosses a lot it is comprised in the license, subject in all cases to the public rights in navigable and floatable rivers. 11. Licenses may be transferred on the payment of a fee of \$1 for endorsing the transfer. 12. The purchase-money for Crown lands must be paid up in full before a license is granted. 13. Applications for license must be made to the inspector for the district. 14. Error or misrepresentation by applicant entails immediate forfeiture of license.

The unsold Crown lands in the townships supposed to be auriferous are for the present set apart for sale for gold mining purposes under these regulations, and will be disposed of to the first applicant at \$2 per acre, payable cash in one sum, without settlement duties. Not more than 400 acres will be sold to any one person.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—The share list was closed on May 7, when, as at first arranged, an equitable allotment was made. Although the list was open a few days only, more than 5000 shares were applied for, the number to be allotted being 3000. Among the applicants were several practical mine agents, who have occasionally inspected East Wheal Lovell: it would thus appear that the whole district is held in great estimation, and deservedly so, seeing that many of the mines have proved great successes. Trumpet Consols, for instance, returned 500,000l. worth of tin, and gave considerable profits. This and other mines in the district having been productive to a depth of something like 250 fms., tends to encourage the expectation that Great East Lovell and East Wheal Lovell will prove to be lasting mines.

DARREN MINE.—The great course of ore in this mine continues westward with remarkable size, yield, and regularity. The appearance of the slide, full of blocky silver-lead, is more fascinating than ever; the whole mass seems to be impregnated with ore, that one would say fully one-third of it is rich argentiferous galena. It appears that the old men, on driving the 10 westward, went by the side of this body of ore, so that how far it may last towards the old mine it is impossible to say. The men, in rising to cut out the ground into convenient blocks for working as ore bargains, a few days ago, commenced to try the western end of the rise, which was a whole ground, and they find it to contain a large and highly profitable lode of silver-lead, which they are now breaking and bringing to grass in large quantities. The lengthening of this ore ground westward is of the highest advantage to the mine, as the engine-shaft now sinking under the 10 fm. level will drain and command any extent of this ore ground. The extent of lode opened upon in the 10 is upwards of 17 fathoms in length. The shaft has been sunk 5 fms. below that point, and the men are now engaged in putting in bearings for a cistern, &c., in order to render the recommencement of sinking a thing to be done without hindrance, as also to work away at a cheap rate the ore ground already discovered above that point. We have on two or three occasions called special attention to this property, and the certainty of its proving largely remunerative upon a small outlay. The lode opened upon in the 10 has already placed the mine in a profitable state of working. This, added to the other points in this old mine, where the ore is not only proved to exist, but has been worked to great profit, augurs well for its future success, and we have no doubt this property will prove very extensive, and take its position amongst the richest in Cardiganshire.

CROWN AND ABRAHAM MINING DISTRICTS.—Our readers have often complained of the deception sometimes practised by promoters of mining, in introducing their sets as adjoining, or in the immediate vicinity, of certain mines which have given, or are giving, great profits, while after large interests have been taken on the faith of these assertions it may be discovered that the set is not in that close proximity which it was intended should be believed. We are at this moment of the growing tendency to bring in the prominent name of a fortunate adventure in some manner, if only in the way of a south-west, or a west-north-west, but this by no means guarantees that it adjoins such mine, or that it is even in the same district—it may, indeed, be miles distant. When the public sees a mining property advertised with some variety of the name of a known productive mine, it certainly induces the idea that it has some relation to such mine. We have before drawn attention to this, and have shown the great necessity for plans illustrative of new mining localities, such as should enable the investor to judge of its position for himself. This want has in a large measure been supplied by the Messrs. Symons, of Truro, who have published during the last few years maps of most of the districts in the two western counties, and who we hope will not neglect districts out of their particular county, which are equally important, and of which no reliable mine exists. These remarks are suggested to us by receiving a copy of a map recently published, showing in great detail the Crown, Abraham, Crenver, Gwincar, Rosewarne, and Alfred group of mines, which has evidently been prepared with unusual care. Mr. Breton Symons, M.E., the author, has seized the right moment to give his map to the public (the whole of the unallotted ground having been recently leased), as it will give the valuable opportunity to speculators of seeing the relative positions of the new mines before they invest their capital. The map gives a vast amount of useful information, showing the position of the lodes and shafts, with the respective names, depths under adit, &c. The boundaries of the various mining properties are also delineated distinctly. We recommend this map to our readers, with the assurance that it is by far the most comprehensive and well-executed map of this description which has yet been published, and we think will be indispensable to those connected with the district.

** With the Journal of this week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains a Plan of the Great Wheal Vor Mining District, Plain Papers on Geology: No. II.—Bolivia, and its Resources—Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers; the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers; the Foremen Engineers—Atmospheric Gas—Pumping Engines—New Patents—Iron Architecture—Induration of Iron—Improvements in Iron Making—Reports from Foreign Mining Companies, &c.

** With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, in which is published—The Mines and Minerals of America; the Ventilation of Mines by Mechanical Means; Coal-Cutting Machinery; the Quarterly Sales of Copper, Lead, and Tin; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; Reports from Foreign Mines; New Patents; Steam-Boiler Explosions, and their Prevention; Crushing-Machinery; New Amalgamator; Crystallised Iron; Plumbago; Generation of Steam, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MAY 13, 1864.		
COFFEE. £ s. d.		
Best selected.....p. ton	101 0 0	—
Tough cake.....	98 0 0	—
Tile.....	98 0 0	—
Burra Burra.....	100 0 0	—
Copper wire.....p. lb.	0 1 0½	—
Copper tubes.....	0 11	—
Sheeting & bolts p. ton	105 0 0	—
Bottoms.....	110 0 0	—
Old (Exchange).....	91 0 0	—
IRON. Per Ton.		
Barre Welsh, in London.....	8 2 6-8 5 0	—
Ditto, to arrive.....	8 5 0	—
Nail rods.....	9 10 0	—
Stafford in London.....	10 0 0-10 10 0	—
Barre ditto.....	9 15 0-11 0 0	—
Hoops ditto.....	10 15 0-11 10 0	—
Sheets, single.....	11 15 0-12 10 0	—
Fig No. 1, in Wales.....	4 10 0	—
Refined metal, ditto.....	4 0 0-5 0 0	—
Barre, common, ditto.....	7 7 6-7 10 0	—
Do, merch., Tyne or Tees.....	8 10 0-9 0 0	—
Ditto, railway, in Wales.....	7 10 0	—
Ditto, Swed. in London.....	12 5 0	—
To arrive.....	12 5 0	—
Fig No. 1, in Clyde.....	2 18 9-3 3 3	—
Ditto, for Tyne or Tees.....	2 16 0-2 18 0	—
Ditto, forge, &c., ditto.....	3 15 0	—
Railway chairs.....	5 10 0-5 15 0	—
" spikes.....	11 0 0-12 0 0	—
LEAD.		
English Fig, ordnry. soft.....	21 15 0-22 0 0	—
Ditto (WB).....	23 0 0	—
Ditto sheet.....	22 5 0-22 10 0	—
Ditto rod lead.....	22 0 0	—
Ditto white.....	26 0 0-27 0 0	—
Ditto patent shot.....	24 0 0	—
Spanish.....	21 0 0-21 5 0	—
* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.		
BRASS. Per lb.		
Sheets.....	9½d.-10½d.	—
Wire.....	8½d.-9½d.	—
Tubes.....	9½d.-9½d.	—
FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.		
Swedish, in kegs (rolled).....	15 10 0	—
" (hammered).....	16 0 0-18 0 0	—
Ditto in fagots.....	17 0 0-18 0 0	—
English, Spring.....	18 0 0-23 0 0	—
Bessemer's Engineers Tool.....	44 0 0	—
" Spindle.....	30 0 0	—
QUICKSILVER.....	7 0 0 p. bottle	—
SPELTER. Per Ton.		
Foreign.....	21 5 0	—
To arrive.....	21 5 0-21 10 0	—
SING. Per lb.		
In sheets.....	26 10 0-27 0 0	—
TIN. Per lb.		
English, blocks.....	108 0 0	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels).....	109 0 0	—
Ditto, Refined.....	113 0 0	—
Banca.....	110 0 0-112 0 0	—
Straits.....	105 0 0	—
TIN-PLATES. Per lb.		
IC Charcoal, lat qua. p. bx. 1.....	9 0 0-11 0 0	—
IX Ditto 1st quality.....	1 15 0-1 17 0	—
IX Ditto 2d quality.....	1 7 0-1 8 0	—
IX Ditto 3d quality.....	1 4 0-1 14 0	—
IX Coke.....	1 13 0-1 5 0	—
IX Ditto.....	1 10 0-1 11 0	—
Canada plates.....p. ton	14 0 0	—
In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Yellow Metal Sheet p. lb. 9d. 1.....	—	—
Sheets.....p. lb. 9d. 1.....	—	—
Indian Charcoal Pigs.....	7 0 0-7 10 0	—
In London.....		

REMARKS.—Although we are not enabled to report any positive improvement in the Metal Market, yet the prospects of the trade exhibit certainly a brighter appearance. The decision of the Conference that hostilities are to be suspended for one month affords good grounds to hope that ere the expiration of that time arrangements will be made by which a resumption of warfare will be prevented, and thus the fears entertained of a general European war will be removed; confidence will thus be restored, and a weight which has been hanging upon the commerce of the country taken away. The Money Market also, though still tight, shows some appearance of being easier, and the absence of all excitement in the market, or any of those failures which generally accompany so high a rate of interest as is now ruling, lead to the belief that the worst is now passed, and that we shall before long see a much easier money market, and a lower rate of interest; this also will probably have the tendency to make matters better, and we confidently look for an improvement in the metal trade before very long.

COPPER.—The demand continues very limited, and transactions occur at 31. to 41. under fixed rates, at which business can still be done.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the demand continues slack, and several of the works are not fully employed; there is, however, very little, if any, more yielding in price. The East India orders show some improvement, and should the lock-out in Yorkshire continue, no doubt Staffordshire iron will become more in demand, which will make the works much busier. In Welsh iron the slight lull in the trade continues, but the principal makers are fairly supplied with orders. It has now become doubtful whether the list prices will be maintained, especially since the late advances in the Bank rate of discount. Swedish iron has somewhat given way in price. The Scotch pig-iron market has been gradually improving during the week. At the commencement business was done at 58s. 3d. cash, and 58s. 9d. one month; and on the following day considerable activity prevailed, and a good business was done at 58s. 9d. cash, and 60s. 3d. three months, but before the close the price declined to 58s. 4½d. cash, 58s. 10½d. one month, and 59s. 10½d. three months. The intelligence of the decision of the Conference for a suspension of hostilities in Denmark for one month caused a speculative feeling to arise, which sent up the prices to 59s., 59s. 6d. cash, 59s. 6d. one month, and 60s. 6d. to 61s. three months. These prices continued on the following day till the close, when the market became somewhat easier, and transactions took place at 59s. cash, and 60s. 7½d. three months. The latest advices from Glasgow state the market to be a degree easier; in the forenoon business was done at 58s. 10½d. cash, but in the course of the afternoon there was more enquiry, and a good many transactions took place at 59s. cash, 59s. 6d. one month, and 60s. 6d. three months.

LEAD.—The demand for this metal is not quite so active, but prices remain without alteration.

TIN continues in a very drooping condition, and transactions are by no means numerous. English is still obtainable at 21. under fixed rates; Straits have further declined in price, and sales have been now made at 1051. Banca may be quoted at 1101. to 1121.

SPELTER.—Very little business has been done during the week; 50 tons have been sold for delivery the middle of this month at 211. 5s., 50 tons for June, also at 211. 5s., 200 tons for the end of June at 211. 10s., and 150 tons in Hull at 211. 10s.

counts showed a profit of about 800l. in the quarter. Wheel Grenville shares have fluctuated, owing to the statements of the "bear," but the mine continues to improve, and the new engine and stamps will be worked by the meeting, though not in time to give any increased returns of tin by that time; shares leave off, 9½ to 9¾. Great Laxey shares have further advanced to 9½, 10. Great Wheel Vor, 31 to 32; Great Wheel Fortune, 14½ to 15; Herodfoot, 39 to 40. East Grenville shares have been firmer, and advanced to 3½, leaving off 3½ to 3¾; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance against the company of 1320l. 5s. 6d., and a call of 4s. per share (1200l.) was made. Owing to putting in a larger plunger-lift, launders, &c., the returns from the stamps had been less, and the tinstuff had accumulated at surface, but the agent hopes now to increase the returns. Since the meeting the lode in the 65 west had improved to 2 tons of good copper ore per fm.

North Roskear, 20 to 22; at the meeting a call of 2l. per share was made. The north lode, in the 140 west, has improved, and worth 20l. per fathom. The steam-stamps, &c., will soon be in operation, but the agents remind the shareholders that, although they have a great extent of tin ground laid open, they will not reap much advantage from it for the next three months. At Roskearnoweth there was a balance in hand of 93l. 7s., and the 70 west, on North Roskear main lode, produces a small quantity of copper ore; the same lode has been intersected in the 50, where it is large, producing blende and munda. In a winze under the 24, in advance of this end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. Marke Valley, 4½ to 4¾; Nangiles, 30 to 31; North Croft, 4½ to 4¾; North Robert, 4s. to 5s.; Hallenbeagle, 3½ to 3¾; Great North Downs, 5½ to 6; Wentworth, 16 to 17; Mineral Bottom, 6 to 7; Pendean, 5 to 5½; Prosper United, 5½ to 5¾; Providence Mines, 41 to 42. East Lovell shares leave off 22 to 23; the agent's report states the lode in the shaft, sinking below the 26, is worth 140l. per fm.; the 20, on the junction, is worth 140l. per fm., per fm., and the new shaft, on the north lode, 100l. per fathom; the south lode, sinking below the 20, is worth over 80l. per fm. South Caradon, 45 to 46; South Carn Brea, 15s. to 20s.; South Frances, 42½ to 45, and a fair business done. St. Day United, 8 to 8½; Tincroft, 18 to 19; West Chiverton, 72½ to 77½. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 10 to 12; at the meeting a call of 1l. per share was made. The engine-shaft is down 7 fms. below the 75; the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of peach, soft spar, and floukan, impregnated with copper ore, and the agent seems sanguine of having a good bunch of ore in depth; on the whole, the prospects are more encouraging than for some time past. West Seton, 180 to 190; Wheel Basset, 90 to 95; Wheel Chiverton, 10½ to 11; Wheel Crebore, 42s. to 43s. Carn Camborne shares have been quieter, at 25s. to 30s.; the south lode in the 30 east is worth 2 tons, and the 30 west also 2 tons of copper ore per fm. Wheel Mary Ann, 11½ to 12½; Grylls Wheel Florence, 3 to 3½. Bottle Hill, 5s. to 10s.; Robert's lode, in the 17, is worth 10l. per fathom, but is likely to improve again. Wheel Seton, 205 to 210; Unity, 4s. to 6s. Wheel Trelawny, 21½ to 22½; at the meeting a dividend of 12s. 6d. per share was declared. Calvadnack, 7 to 8; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a balance of 17l. 14s. 5d. in favour of the adventurers. During the quarter the price of tin made a difference of about 80l. to the mine, and it is added the present price of tin is 10l. 10s. per ton less than the average of the last year to the end of 1863. West Frances, 20 to 23; at the meeting, held on Monday, a call of 2l. per share was made. The report is of a very favourable character, and shows the mine is opening out well. Great East Lovell, 3 to 4; we understand applications were sent in for 5000 shares, though there were only 3000 to allot.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a steady demand for Mining Shares during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Devon Great Consols, 560; Great South Tolgas, 3; Herodfoot, 39, 40; West Seton, 195; Wheel Seton, 194, 198, 195, 197; East Basset, 69; East Caradon, 29½; Great Wheel Vor, 32, 31½, 32; Nangiles, 30½; Grenville, 9½; Chiverton, 10. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Bon Accord, 4½, 4½; Yudanmutana, 3½, 3½, 3½; Cape, 11½, 11½, 11½; Scottish Australian, 4½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Cobre, 34½; St. John del Rey, 47, 45, 46, 45½; Vancouver, 6; Montes Aures, 28, 2½; Santa Barbara, 4½; United Mexican, 6½; Alamillos, 4½; East del Rey, 4½, 4½; Fortuna, 3½.

The Harbore Gill Lead Mining and Smelting Company, with a capital of 100,000l., in shares of 25l. each, has been formed for working the mine of the same name. The lease is for 21 years, at a fixed annual rental of 25l., and a royalty of 1-12th for the first five years, and 1-10th for the remainder of the term. The estate contains about 900 acres. Smelting-furnaces will be erected with as little delay as possible. Mr. Jehu Hitchins has inspected and reported favourably upon the property and encouraging reports have also been received from Messrs. Bell, Robinson, Morpeth, and Moses. The prospectus will be found in another column.

The Great Wheel Metal Tin Mining Company, with a capital of 30,000l. in shares of 5l. each, to the formation of which allusion has already been made, is progressing satisfactorily, and in the Supplemental Sheet accompanying this day's Journal will be found a plan showing the precise position of the property in relation to Great Wheel Vor, Wheel Metal, and the other rich lodes in the neighbourhood. It is mentioned that the present rich lodes in Wheel Metal and the Great Wheel Vor elvan course pass through the Great Wheel Metal sett: the latter forms a junction with the whole of the lodes in Great Wheel Metal. From 18,000l. to 20,000l. worth of work is already done, and it is considered that an outlay of 60,000l. more will enable the company to pay a liberal dividend to the shareholders. A considerable proportion of the shares have been subscribed, and the directors will proceed to allot as soon as they deem that sufficient to secure the profitable development of the mine have been applied for. The detailed prospectus will appear in next week's Journal.

The progress during the past week of other undertakings recently introduced, the publication of whose prospectuses has been already announced, is thus reported:—The Ashton Vale Iron Company have received numerous applications, especially from capitalists in the locality, who have ample opportunity of ascertaining the exact prospects of the works. The omission from the prospectus of a clause stating how future calls would be made, which left it in the power of the directors to call up the entire amount of the capital immediately after allotment, has necessitated the issue of a supplementary notice, that the call will be payable, 10s. on application and 1l. 10s. upon allotment, 3l. upon the first call, to be made shortly after allotment, and the remainder by calls not exceeding 5l. each, payable at intervals of not less than three months from each other.—The Tavistock Ironworks Company have given notice that their subscription list will close for London on Tuesday next, and for the country on Thursday. The quotation of the shares is merely nominal.—Humber Ironworks have receded to ½ dis. to par; Millwall Ironworks, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Great South Chiverton, 2 to 2½; East Wheel Vor, 5½ to 6.—The Scottish and Universal Finance Bank is progressing satisfactorily. A third Amalgamation with the bank has already been concluded. The co-operation of Messrs. D. Nathan and Co., and Messrs. Montoux et fils, was announced last week, and it is now advertised that since issuing the prospectus, on Thursday, arrangements have been concluded for the amalgamation of the business and connections of Messrs. Haggard and Co. (formerly Bult and Co.), 85 and 86, Chesapeake, bankers and bullion merchants, who retain a large share interest in the company. One of the firm joins the board, and Mr. Henry Haggard will be the manager of the bullion and banking departments. It is considered that the company will commence operations with an established profitable connection, and a certain prospect of an early dividend.—Bon Accord shares (with right to corresponding shares in the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company) are quoted ½ to ¾.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2580 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,000l. 10s. 0d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 122l. 11s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 5l. 1s.; quantity of fine copper, 163 tons 19 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
April 21	4067	122 9 0	6½	£4 19 0	£81 6 0
" 25	3472	123 16 0	6½	4 19 0	79 10 0
May 5	3212	119 16 0	6½	5 9 0	79 14 0
May 12	2580	122 11 0	6½	5 1 0	79 7 0

Compared with last week's sale the standard is about stationary.

At the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the reports and accounts for the twelve months were adopted, and the retiring officers were re-elected. Details will be found in another column.

At Wheel Jane (Kea) meeting, on May 3, the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a credit balance of 408l. 12s. 1d. A dividend of 256l. (10s. 1d. share) was declared. The profit on the two months' working was 110l. 3s. 5d. Capt. T. Bray and W. Giles, in their report, say:—"We have eleven tinwork bargains, employing thirty-

eight men and twenty-nine boys; and fifteen tribute pitches, employing fifty-five men and four boys, varying in tribute from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 1d. The amount realised at last two sales of tin ore, for which credit is not given to-day, is 1381l. 9s.; which is less than our last return, by reason of the present low price of tin.

At the Wheel Trelawny meeting, on Thursday (Mr. J. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the quarter's operations of 860l. 12s. 6d. A dividend of 12s. 6d. per share was declared. Details in another column.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 252l. 9s. A call of 1l. per share was made. Capt. John Mitchell reported that, on the whole, their prospects were more encouraging than for some time past.

At East Devon Great Consols meeting, on May 6, the accounts for the three months ending March showed a debit balance of 86l. 19s. 11d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 112l. 2s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Capt. Thomas Neill reported upon the points of operation at the mine.

At Roskear-noweth Mine meeting, on May 10, the accounts showed a credit balance of 93l. 7s. The unpaid calls amount to 61l. 10s.

At North Roskear Mine meeting, on May 10, the accounts showed a debit balance of 2230l. 11s. 10d. A call of 2l. per share was made. The unpaid calls amount to 592l. 12s. In consequence of Stray Park adventurers sending the slime from their steam-stamps into the stream of water which supplies the engines for condensing purposes, after having been repeatedly warned of the consequences that might ensue, and having thereby caused the explosion of a boiler to Doctor's engine on April 27, resulting in a serious loss, it was resolved that an application be made to Stray Park adventurers to appoint an arbitrator to meet an arbitrator to be appointed by North Roskear adventurers to assess the amount of the damages to be paid, and also to decide on measures to prevent a repetition of it; and if Stray Park adventurers refuse to leave the matter to arbitration, then an action be commenced against them in the Vice-Warden's Court. Captains J. Vivian, Angove, and Hosking, in their report, say—"The steam-stamps are now in complete order of working, and from the manner in which it has been put out of hand does great credit to the engineer. We wish to impress upon the shareholders that, although we have a great extent of tin ground laid open, we shall reap but little advantage from it for the next three months, as it will take nearly two months to get the shaft, steam-whim, and vladuct in order, to deliver the stuff direct to the stamps."

At the Boscawen Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Fielding in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 393l. 1s. 5d. Details in another column.

At Wheel Trannack meeting, on April 27, the accounts showed a debit balance of 53l. 4s. 5d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The salary of Capt. Cliff is to be 4l. per month. Capt. C. Thomas has inspected the mine: he says—"The mine can be worked without any steam-engine for years to come; the water in the mine is very little, and the water-wheel now working is of power enough to sink the mine much deeper when required, either in the present shaft, or by a flat-rod to any other shaft which may hereafter be sunk."

At East Margaret Mine account (New Adventure) for the quarter ending January showed a debit balance of 761l. 19s. 3d. The loss on the three months' working was 328l. 2s. 3d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. R. James, W. Williams, and J. H. Birch reported upon the various points of operation. They have suspended all profitable operations about the engine-shaft, the ground being unusually hard, and are extending westward into the granite, where the ground is softer and the lode more promising, and also eastward, where the lode is far more masterly and healthy.

At the Great North Downs Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1624l. A call of 7s. per share was made. Details elsewhere.

At East Wheel Grenville meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1320l. 5s. 6d. A call of 4s. per share was made. The unpaid calls amount to 145l. Captains Odgers and Bennetts, in their report, say—"The number of hands employed 'is-underground, 65 men; at surface, including enginesmen, &c., 11 men and 31 boys and girls; total, 97. The engine and machinery are working very satisfactorily. We have been much hindered this quarter in our stamping department on account of putting in a large plunger-lift, launders, &c., to work the water over, to enable us to drive eight heads of stamps with our wheel, 27 feet in diameter; and by making the present wheel 32 or 33 feet in diameter, we shall be able to work 12 heads, and increase our returns of tin during the past quarter, on account of the above, &c. Our tinstuff at surface has accumulated very much. Our opinion with regard to the future prospects of this mine is unaltered, we feel confident that it will become a permanent property."

At the Great Britain Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1457l. A call of 6s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the North Robert Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Proctor in the chair), it was resolved that, as Mrs. Collier had consented to reduce the dues to 1-20th, vigorous operations at the mine should be resumed. Details in another column.

At West Wheel Frances meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending February showed a debit balance of 946l. 5s. 11d. A call of 2l. per share was made. Mr. Fortescue has granted a new sett for 21 years, at the reduced dues of 1-18th. The adventurers voted him their best thanks for the concession, and assured him that it would lead them to use renewed efforts in the future prosecution of the mine. Capt. Thomas, Craze, and Rabing reported upon the operations by effecting which they anticipate that the returns of tin will be considerably increased.

At the Llanberis Slate Company (special) meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. H. Hayman in the chair), the resolutions passed at the previous meeting were confirmed.

At Great Work Mine meeting, on May 24, a dividend of 5l. per share will be declared, and the balance carried forward will be increased. The recent fall in the price of tin has, it is estimated, deprived the mine of an amount which would have been sufficient to pay an additional dividend equal to the above. During the quarter ending March the mine sold 104 tons 8 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs. of tin, which realised 7161l. 3s. 4d., upon which 7l. 8s. 11d. has been paid to the Stannaries Court in respect of the assessment of ¼d. in 1l.

At the Wheel Ellen (S.A.) Mining Company meeting, to be held on Wednesday next, the accounts will show a credit balance of 8194l. 18s. 8d. To secure the repayment of the sum borrowed on debentures, with interest at 10l. per cent., a mortgage of the real property and fixed plant of the company in the colony has been executed to Sir Samuel Cunard, Bart., Mr. T. J. Miller, M.P., and Mr. W. Ferguson as trustees for the general body of debenture holders. The debentures not being fully subscribed till June, the operations at the mine were virtually suspended from want of means for some time subsequent to that period. Despatches were, however, sent out by the mail of June, 1863, in which the colonial committee were apprised of the altered circumstances of the company, and were authorised to draw on England for the means of liquidating the over-draft on the company's bankers in the colonies. At the same time, they were advised that a sum of 4000l. would be reserved to meet the future outlay incident to the development of the mine. In accordance with these instructions, the liabilities of the company in South Australia have been fully liquidated, and the committee at Adelaide are now enabled to meet with regularity the current expenses of the mine, the active operations of which were resumed in the early part of September last. The sum still remaining in the hands of the company's bankers in London is, in the opinion of the directors, large enough to carry on the works at the mine, and to meet the general ordinary expenditure over a period sufficiently distant to ascertain the probable merits of the company's mineral property.

MANCHESTER, MAY 12.—Owing to the tightness of money, the Mining Market has been flat during the week, and few transactions have taken place in dividend mines. Clifford Amalgamated has been enquired for at lower prices. East Caradon has also receded. Wheel Ury have been down at 7l. There has been an enquiry for shares in the Baldwin Lead Mine, Isle of Man, and they can only now be obtained at a slight premium. Hopes of speedy discoveries are held out. The West Vowog Lead Mine is progressing favourably. The sinking of the shaft is being performed more rapidly than was expected, and we may probably see the mine producing lead two or three weeks earlier than anticipated. West Beam original shares are still offered at low prices, notwithstanding the most encouraging position of the mine. The number of shares held in week hands may account for this, as the preference shares can only be purchased at a premium. Purchasers of Saint Miners at par.

BOSTON, APRIL 11.—Late arrivals of Pictou Coal were nearly all disposed of previous to arrival, and quotations are nominal. In English Cannel the sales have been confined to small lots, at 15s to 17s per ton, cash. In anthracite there have been no sales, the market being very tight, and there is no change in pig-iron, but the trade is better supplied, and there is less demand. The sales have been at 52½ to 53½ per ton for Gartsherrie and other brands Scotch No. 1; and American pig, at 52 to 54½ per ton. Bar-iron is firm, and sustains full prices, with a steady demand. In Russia sheet-iron nothing of any consequence has been done, and prices are nominally 22s. to 26s. per lb.

NEW YORK, APRIL 12.—Refined Ingot Copper is in good demand, and the market is much firmer; sales of 400,000 lbs., at 42½c. to 44c. for Lake Superior, and 41½c. to 42c. for Baltimore, cash.—The market for Scotch Pig-iron has been more active, and prices are much firmer, in sympathy with the rapid advance of gold and exchange; sales of 3000 tons, closing at 55l to 55½ per ton, cash. American pig is scarce, and prices tend upward, closing at 52 to 54 for No. 1 best brands.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, only 23 fresh ships arrived, and in consequence there was more firmness in the market, and last prices were fully supported for all descriptions of coal. Best house coal, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.—On Wednesday there were 10 arrivals. There was increased firmness in the market, and upon some second-class house coal 3d. per ton advance was realised.—On Friday, the arrival of 92 fresh ships gave an ample supply of all kinds of coal. Household continued a steady business at last prices; Hartley's gave 6d. to 9d. per ton; manufacturers' without alteration. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 17s. 9d.; Lambton Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Braddyl's Hetton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s.; Harton Wallsend, 16s.; Gosforth Wallsend, 16s.; Riddell's Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Hasting's Hartley, 16s.; Tanfield Moor, 14s.: 23 cargoes unsold; 115 ships at sea.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 500 tons of South Wales Coal, to be delivered for the steam-ships at Ascension.

THE BEST STEAM COAL FOR THE NAVY.—It has now been proved, almost beyond question, that as a fuel for the generation of steam the South Wales coal is incomparably the most economic, and a series of practical trials are now to be made at sea by ships in actual service, which will in a short time remove any doubt that may linger upon the subject. Even the report of the Admiralty trials at Devonport, concerning which representations have been made to the Admiralty that undue favour has been shown to the North Country coal, show that whilst 1 lb. of North Country coal will only evaporate 8-61 lbs. of water, the evaporation gradually increases as Welsh coal is used; thus one-third Welsh and two-thirds North Country evaporates 9-31 lbs. of water; half of each, 9-45 lbs.; two-thirds Welsh and one-third North Country, 9-54 lbs.; and all Welsh, 9-90. To obtain one horse-power it requires only 5½ lbs. of Welsh coal; 6½ lbs. of one-third Welsh and two-thirds North Country mixed; and more than 7½ lbs. of the best West Hartley coal. These being the results actually obtained and

recorded by the Admiralty officers after careful experiments, it is difficult to understand the reason for the use of North Country coal being further attempted.

MR. JOHN CLARE, AND THE ADMIRALTY.—On Thursday, Sir Fitzroy Kelly presented a petition from Mr. John Clare, jun., naval mechanical constructor in metal shipbuilding, of Liverpool and London, praying for a Select Committee to investigate his claims (not litigated) for his plans, models, and designs, furnished the Admiralty per their order, dated June 22, 1855, and subsequently used by the Admiralty in the *Warrior*, and other ships in the Royal Navy.

A deputation, consisting of Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P., Vice President of the Inventors' Institute; General Sir John Scott Lillie, C.B.; Mr. Robert Richardson, C.E., Vice-President Inventors' Institute; Capt. Selwyn, R.N.; Dr. Collyer; Mr. J. J. Aston; Mr. Farington, honorary solicitor to the Inventors' Institute; Mr. B. Burleigh, C.E.; Mr. C. B. King, C.E.; Mr. G. A. Deane; and Mr. R. Maraden Latham, secretary to the Inventors' Institute, had an interview with the Right Hon. W. Cowper at the office of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, Whitehall-place.

SILVER-LEAD ORE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Talisker	77	£ 8 18 6	Trefry's Trustees.
Aclare	2	13 3 6	ditto
Sold in London, by private contract, on the 5th inst., ex <i>Hastings</i> .			
Fortune Cop. Co. (W. Australia)	250	12 13 6	ditto

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 6th May.			
Iale of Man Mining Company	100	£25 7 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Wheel Mary Ann	50	30 1 0	ditto
Minera	100	14 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	100	14 18 6	ditto
ditto	50	14 18 6	ditto
ditto	50	14 18 6	Brymbo Co.
ditto	50	14 19 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	50	14 19 0	Brymbo Co.
ditto	45	15 0 0	ditto
ditto	105	14 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	105	14 18 6	ditto
South Foxdale	15½	15 5 0	ditto
Sold on the 11th May.			
Great Laxey	100	25 2 6	Mitchell & Son.
Sold on the 12th May.			
Maesyrwddu (Talargoch)	28½	15 12 6	A. Eytton.
ditto	28½	15 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Costin Llys (Talargoch)	75½	16 4 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	75½	16 4 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	10	14 11 0	A. Eytton.
Bryndor Hall	5	15 1 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	5	15 1 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Lixwm	3	14 17 6	ditto
Rhosmor	7	14 16 6	A. Eytton.
Parry's	18	14 19 0	ditto
Bryn Gwilog	45	15 13 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Speedwell	20	14 17 6	A. Eytton.
North Henblas	20	13 13 0	ditto
Chwael Las	2	15 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Pennant	11	14 12 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dog Pit	13	13 9 0	A. Eytton.
Trelogan	3	14 8 6	ditto
ditto	2	14 3 6	ditto
Langwyn United	24½	14 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Aberdovey	4	13 18 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Caeacorey	16	15 12 6	ditto
Dyllife	40	14 18 6	A. Eytton.
Sold on the mine.			
Havan	50½	14 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Cwmymlog	5	20 18 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.

BLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 6th May.			
Minera	100	£4 16 0	Vivian & Sons.
ditto	35	5 0 0	ditto
ditto	15	3 8 0	ditto
ditto	10	5 8 0	ditto

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Sold on the 23d April.				
Prosper United ..	4 19 3 20	£63 0 0	£314 15 6	Mellinair.
ditto	1 8 2 26	61 0 0	73 5 4	ditto
Sold on the 28th April.				
Gariyn	3 8 2 14	61 0 0	209 6 0	Chyandour.
Leeds & St. Aubyn	4 1 1 24	64 0 0	260 18 6	ditto
Sold on the 2d May.				
Cuddra	4 17 1 0	65 15 0	319 14 2	Truro Co.
Sold on the 5th May.				
Prosper United ..	3 7 0 15	63 10 0	213 2 11	Mellinair.
ditto	0 17 2 9	52 0 0	45 14 1	ditto
Sold on the 7th May.				
Phoenix	11 18 1 12	55 12 6	662 18 7	Blasco Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 27, and sold at Tab's Hotel, Redruth, May 12.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheel Margery	74	£1 19 6	Levant	2	£9 8 0
ditto	66	2 2 6	Treloweth	83	2 19 0
ditto	62	2 6 6	ditto	58	4 9 6
ditto	61	6 6 6	ditto	58	13 6 6
ditto	60	6 3 6	Tolvadden	58	4 9 6
ditto	57	2 6 0	ditto	53	2 19 6
West Basset	87	5 4 6	ditto	49	5 8 0
ditto	73	4 2 0	ditto	8	14 7 0
ditto	60	8 16 0	East Rosewarne ..	49	8 16 0
ditto	47	10 11 6	ditto	37	13 2 6
ditto	39	4 7 6	ditto	30	7 1 0
ditto	35	8 8 6	ditto	28	9 0 0
ditto	17	13 6 6	ditto	14	2 9 6
East Carn Brea	59	4 1 6	Copper Hill	43	2 0 6
ditto	55	4 1 6	ditto	39	11 7 6
ditto	46	5 3 6	Par Consols	90	6 18 0
ditto	40	4 12 0	Botallack	33	7 13 6

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES

GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for so many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Point, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now being covered in, and, together with a steam crane now erecting, will, we expect, be completed in two or three weeks from this date.

The business we propose carrying on is that of copper ore wharfing, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests.

Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulas, and slab copper to this port, as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter, We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Messrs. Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorganshire Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London.

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Notices to Correspondents.

MINING JOURNAL WANTED.—Any person having a copy of the Journal of Jan. 31, 1863, to spare would greatly oblige the publisher by sending it to the office, for which he can have either stamps or a Journal of another date returned.

CARADON VALE.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the counter lode of East Caradon has yet been cut in Caradon Vale, and whether the promoters of that company have any intention of calling a meeting, and laying the state of its affairs before the shareholders?—B. B. Bath, May 10.

BLEND.—Can any of your readers inform me who is the best market for purchasing caniline or blende in this country; and in what way the ores are sold?—S. D. Glasgow, West Cumberland.—Will you permit me to ask how it is that no reports of the above mine have appeared in the Journal for the last several weeks? Surely this is not the way for the agents to gain the confidence of the shareholders. A LOOKER-ON.

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—"G. D." (Nenth).—We presume there is no fear of further litigation in the matter of the West Ardsley Company against Ridley and Jones, so that "G. D." need have no hesitation upon that point as to adopting the machine invented by the latter gentlemen. We have received no particulars showing the length and depth of coal actually cut per hour by the machine, but should presume it would be about the same as by the West Ardsley machine, which compared very favourably with hand labour, showing an economy of about, we believe, 20 to 30 per cent. The economy of Ridley and Jones's machine would probably be rather more, because there would be a smaller consumption of compressed air, and, owing to its greater portability, there would be less waste of time. Messrs. Ridley and Jones have, we understand, a machine practically at work at the Newbottle Colliery, and could, therefore, give particulars of the results obtained. We do not know whether any machine can yet be seen at work in South Wales. As to the relative merits of picks and circular saws, we should be inclined to think that the pick would make less small, but this can, of course, only be proved by comparative trials.

GUYLLA CONSOLS.—"G. Y." will obtain the information he requires by reference to my report in this day's Journal.—W. H. RICHARDS.

WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.—There will be a meeting on this mine on Wednesday, for the purpose of auditing the accounts and other business. No dividend is mentioned, but that we could hardly expect. It is rumoured that a much more favourable report will be presented than has been anticipated, and if there should be no call the shares may rise suddenly. I see the share ledger will be closed from the 14th to the 15th—a most inconvenient time, because those who have bought shares for the 15th cannot get their transferred till the 19th, I suppose.—A FANCIER OF LEAD MINES.

EAST KONGBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.—What are the directors about? What is being done with the property? What progress is being made towards the formation of the new company?—A SHAREHOLDER: Edinburgh.

EAST DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—Being a shareholder in this company, I read with interest in last week's Journal the details of the special general meeting; but, according to my opinion, no sufficient reason was assigned by the directors for increasing the capital of the company for the purpose of another property. If the report of Capt. Treloar be correct with regard to the original property—for the development of which the company was formed—there certainly did not exist the most remote reason for paying 26,000l. for the acquisition of another property. And if Capt. Treloar's report upon the original property is not borne out by results, I would ask what possible guarantee the shareholders have that Captain Treloar's report upon the newly-acquired property will not prove equally visionary? Be it remembered that upon this report alone the directors purchased this Morro Sao Vicente.—A SHAREHOLDER.

QUARTERLY SALES.—The Bronfroyd Mine sold last quarter 100 tons of lead, which realised 156l. 5s.; instead of 50 tons, 757l. 10s., as appeared in last week's Journal.

The Drake Walls Mine sold during the quarter ending March 61 tons 3 cwt. 3 gr. 22 lbs. of tin, value 4311l. 5s. 1d., instead of 24 tons, 1741l. 10s. 9d., as in the Supplement to last week's Journal.

The Great Work Mine sold 104 tons 8 cwt. 3 gr. 6 lbs. of tin, realising 7151l. 5s. 4d. The Stannaries Court fees, at 1/6d. in 1/1, amounted to 7l. 8s. 11d.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 14, 1864.

The adventurers in the greatest mines of which our western counties can boast—the Devonshire Great Consolidated Copper Mines—have held their twentieth annual meeting, and the very satisfactory statement presented by the directors is, perhaps, the most perfect reply that could be made to the fallacy that the life of a mine should not be estimated at more than five years. The details, which are of an exceedingly interesting nature, will be found in another column of this day's Journal. During the 21 years which the company completed on March 1 last, the Devon Great Consols distributed among its shareholders no less than 43l. per annum, upon an average, as dividend upon each 1/2 share, and, what is more satisfactory, the payments have been made with almost the regularity of the dividends at the Bank of England, whilst the mine adventurers have had the additional advantage of receiving their profits every two months, instead of half-yearly, and that the percentage is infinitely higher. The ore sold in the past year realised 132,425l. 12s. 7d., being 12,553l. 3s. 6d. more than that sold in the preceding year, and although the average value of fine copper in the ore has been 8l. 8s. per ton less, the company has been able to increase the amount of dividends paid and augment the assets without, in any appreciable degree, diminishing the cash balance; whilst, as to the present state and condition of the mine, the directors remark that the report upon this subject has been, as usual, very circumstantially drawn up by Capt. JAMES RICHARDS, the principal agent at the mines. It is with much satisfaction the directors request attention to the significant fact that,

notwithstanding they have sold a larger quantity of ore during this last year, the reserves are even greater than those of the year previous, added to which is the discovery of a new lode, unworked and whole to surface, indicating elements of permanence. From Capt. JAMES RICHARDS'S report it appears that the reserves of ore in the mines amount to 72,171 tons, and that an entirely new lode had within the last few days been intersected in the course of driving the deep adit north, at Blanchdown, which is described as being "6 feet wide, composed of capel, an abundance of mundic, prian, quartz, and ore, worth 25l. per fm.; this lode, which is upwards of 100 fms. south of the south lode, is standing whole throughout the east, presents a most masterly appearance, and is the most important discovery that has been met with for years past."

Now, although it would be difficult to find another instance in which a mine of such enormous wealth as the Devon Great Consols, there is no trouble in naming 20 mines where dividends exceeding 40 per cent. upon the outlay made have been realised; beside which South Caradon has been scarcely less profitable than Devon Great Consols, whilst East Pool, Lisburne, Minera, and other mines have returned over 100 per cent. The subjoined list, showing the percentage realised in a few of the principal mines, we published some few months since, but to prevent the impression that the Devon Great Consols is the only mine worth consideration, we repeat it:—

Name of Mine.	Capital paid up per share, 1863.	Dividend paid per share, 1863.	Profit per cent. on outlay.
Botalack	91 5 0	424 0 0	26 1/2
Cargill	14 15 7	5 0 0	34 1/2
Cwm Erdd	7 10 0	2 5 0	36
Cwmystwith	60 0 0	20 0 0	33 1/2
Dolcoath	128 17 6	47 0 0	36 1/2
East Bassett	29 10 0	10 0 0	33 1/2
East Darren	32 0 0	11 0 0	34 1/2
Herodfoot	8 10 0	5 5 0	61 1/2
North Trekerby	1 9 0	0 7 6	24 1/2
South Frances	18 18 9	6 6 0	33 1/2
St. Ives Consols	8 0 0	2 17 6	35 1/2
Tincroft	9 0 0	2 10 0	27 1/2
West Bassett	1 10 0	1 7 0	90
West Seton	47 0 0	29 0 0	61 1/2
Wheal Bassett	5 2 6	4 0 0	78
Wheal Bassett and Grylla	7 0 0	3 0 0	42 1/2
Wheal Kitty (Lelant)	2 0 0	0 10 0	25
Wheal Owles	70 0 0	22 10 0	32
Wheal Trelawny	8 10 0	2 2 6	38 1/2

That every speculator does not realise the percentages shown in the above table we are quite ready to admit, but this is because it is extremely difficult to convince the public that in every enterprise where there is risk the capital employed should be distributed over several ventures, so that the failure of the one may be more than compensated by the profits in another: when mining is thus embarked in, large profits are invariably realised.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—GAS v. RAILWAYS.

There seems nothing like mining, banking, water, and gas companies as profitable investments. There is a kind of fascination about railways, and somehow or other 400,000,000l. has been embarked in them; but, taking this large amount all round—ordinary stock, preference shares, and debentures—a poor 4 1/2 or 4 1/4 per cent. is all that, on an average, is divided among investors, while some 20,000,000l. of ordinary stock has gone for several years past without anything at all. Yet the public, thanks to the invention of preference shares and debentures, is always willing to find additional capital for railways every year, to the tune of 12,000,000l. or 15,000,000l.; at any rate, it has done so for the last eight or ten years. Probably the reason for this is that, however well gas and water companies may pay, they afford but limited opportunities for the investment of capital. A railway company is of no importance which has not a capital of 5,000,000l. to 10,000,000l. engaged; and the London and North-Western (now that it has absorbed the St. Helen's) has not far short of 40,000,000l. embarked in its gigantic undertaking. But a gas company is a very powerful affair in its way if it has absorbed 800,000l. or 1,000,000l. in its enterprise. Of 13 flourishing metropolitan gas companies—the Chartered, the City of London, the Commercial, the Equitable, the Great Central, the Imperial, the Independent, the London, the Phoenix, the Ratcliff, the South Metropolitan, the Western, and the Surrey Consumers—the Imperial, had in 1862 only a total capital of 1,659,333l., while the smallest, the Ratcliff, had embarked but 95,097l. The 13 companies had raised between them only 5,783,815l., but then they contrived to acquire in 1862—and there is no reason to suppose that their business became less profitable in 1863—a net return of 558,403l., or very close upon an average of 10 per cent. Yet the working expenses of the companies, taken en masse, bore in 1862 a considerable ratio to the rough receipts. Thus, while in 1862 the rough receipts of the 13 undertakings were 1,840,969l., the working charges amounted to 1,282,566l., or somewhere about 70 per cent.; while the working expenses of railways do not average more than 45 per cent. upon the traffic receipts. It is clear, then, that the secret of the relatively greater prosperity of gas as compared with railway undertakings lies in the moderation of what the French would call, by a happy phrase which they appear to have invented, "first establishment" outlay. To put our case in plainer words, while 13 gas companies could, in 1862, earn a profit of 558,403l., with an expenditure on capital account of 5,783,815l., there is not a railway company which can be said to have acquired a similar profit with a capital expenditure of less than 13,000,000l. or 14,000,000l. This is clearly an explanation why gas companies pay tumbling dividends, while some railways scarcely pay at all, and those are accounted prodigies which contrive to distribute 6 or 7 per cent.

The gas companies which we have mentioned are excellent friends of the coal-mining interest, having consumed among them 882,491 tons of coal in 1861, and 848,979 tons in 1862, these totals being made up as follows:

Company.	1861.	1862.
Chartered	147,695	123,213
City of London	57,032	63,430
Commercial	64,962	66,764
Equitable	35,609	38,568
Great Central	38,450	42,018
Imperial	243,585	227,865
Independent	43,695	45,835
London	75,260	75,531
Phoenix	71,971	81,930
Ratcliff	19,835	16,864
South Metropolitan	30,695	37,271
Surrey Consumers	27,970	27,390
Western	26,732	27,284

We have headed these observations "Gas v. Railways," although in the matter of their necessary coal supply the companies named have not found railways rivals or enemies, but powerful and valuable allies and friends, as they have had the effect of ensuring deliveries at all seasons, and at a more uniform and moderate price. Railways also called screw colliers into existence, and put the shipping interest upon its mettle, while they have had the effect of breaking up monopolies, the only danger, perhaps, being that they may possibly become monopolies themselves. Further, railways have powerfully contributed to the general ease and well-being of the State, and, of course, gas companies have derived large benefits in consequence. In one respect railways figure badly, and the 13 gas companies which we have mentioned come out very well. Thus the united expenditure of the whole 13 for law and parliamentary charges in 1862 was only 2698l.; in the same year, the London and North-Western Railway Company alone expended 50,730l. We never expect to see railways yield such a liberal interest as gas, still they would probably pay a little better if boards of directors were not so fond of engaging in worse than profitless litigation.

SPIEGELISEN.—The large quantity of manganese—6 per cent.—contained in the spiegelisen manufactured by Mr. Reuleaux, jun., of Liege, Belgium, renders its use in steel works indispensable. The best quality of spathose ore being chosen for its production, the strength of the resulting material is absolutely enormous. It suffices, moreover, to mix a very small quantity of the spiegelisen to the charge in the puddling-furnace, to enable iron to be turned out with a very beautiful steely grain.

COAL EXPORTS TO PRUSSIA.—Some of our readers may possibly have remarked the rapid decline in the exports of coal to Prussia this year. The total shipments in that direction amounted, in the first quarter of this year, to only 7316 tons, against 26,901 tons in the corresponding three months of 1863, and 28,232 tons in the corresponding three months of 1862. Perhaps the Dano-German war may, also, have contributed to this state of affairs; but we learn from Berlin that the sale of Westphalian coal acquires every day greater proportions, and that, too, at the expense of English coal. For several months the establishment of Herr Borsig, which consumes coal to the value of more than 1,000,000 thalers annually, has ceased to avail itself of English combustible; while the gasworks of the city of Berlin have also decided to use in future only Westphalian coal,

which has now become cheaper than English, in consequence of the organisation of great transport arrangements at reduced and uniform rates. As a set-off to the situation here indicated, we may recall the fact that the export of English coal to France has revived during the first quarter of the current year; while the total shipments for the past quarter amounted to 303,023 tons, against 765,536 tons in the corresponding three months of 1863, and 782,002 tons in the corresponding three months of 1862.

THE RELATIVE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SOUTH WALES AND NORTH COUNTRY COAL.

Serious doubts are now entertained as to the accuracy of the conclusions recorded in the official report of the recent Admiralty trials of the North of England and Welsh steam coal at Devonport Dockyard, as well as with respect to the impartiality of the reports themselves; and that the grounds for these doubts are recognised by the authorities is evidenced by the fact that, in reply to Mr. Hussey Vivian's question in the House of Commons as to whether the experiments on the relative value of Welsh steam coal alone, and Welsh and North Country coal mixed, detailed in the return dated Feb. 15, 1864, were regarded by the Admiralty as final, or whether practical trials at sea upon this question were about to be made, Lord Clarence Paget said those trials were not by any means considered as final. The Admiralty had ordered practical trials at sea to take place with regard to mixtures, in various proportions, of Welsh and North Country coals. The South Wales Colliery proprietors have sent a deputation to the Lords of the Admiralty to present a series of objections to the report in question. They complain, and it would appear with justice, that in the written instructions handed to the representatives of the two coals, it was stated that no experiments were to be made but in the presence of the whole of the parties making and witnessing the experiments, and that if requested an experiment was to be made with North Country coal stoked in the manner recommended by the North Country Coal Association, and a similar experiment to be made with Welsh coal, if also requested; yet, notwithstanding these instructions, it appears that on Oct. 26 the Welsh representative, understanding that no other experiments were to be made, asked and obtained permission to make an experiment in the manner usual with Welsh coal, and that when this latter experiment was finished, the Welsh representative left Keyham. Immediately afterwards a new series of trials were instituted, at which the Welsh representative was not present, he having received no notice that the trials were to take place. By the regulations the experiments were to go on day by day, but these latter trials, which extended over 18 days, comprised only nine experiments, made in seven days, at irregular dates. That the area of the fire-grate was much reduced, and the duration of the trials so short, as to give the Northern coal every possible advantage.

All these endeavours, however, to show the North Country coal to approach the Welsh in quality as a steam fuel appear to have been fruitless; for it seems that when Northern coal was used for only 12 hours the tubes required cleaning, to prevent the funnels taking fire, and that the addition of only a proportion of the North Country coal was attended with so much danger that it was necessary to clean the tubes once in 24 hours at most, to prevent similar results: these particulars are taken from the report itself. The South Wales owners complain, moreover, that from the report it is omitted *in toto* the experiment No. 21, in which the Northern coal has shown the worst result of any trial as to the amount of smoke given off ("457 marks"), and also of economic and evaporative power, thereby giving the Northern coal a better average than it was entitled to. Again, it is asserted that the two trials, No. 10 and No. 15, were made with Welsh coal alone, with perforated doors, and it is very truly observed that this mode of employing the coal is unusual and most prejudicial both to its economic power and rapidity of evaporation, as proved by the results of the two experiments made at the request of the Welsh representative on Oct. 27 and following day, and confirmed by Messrs. Atherton and Taplin, the Government engineers of Woolwich Dockyard, in their report of June, 1860. But, perhaps, the most conclusive evidence that, had there been strict impartiality, the North Country coal would have appeared in a far less favourable position may be found in the fact that 1 lb. of Welsh coal will evaporate 15 per cent. more water than 1 lb. of North Country coal, and that to obtain a given indicated horse-power it requires upwards of 40 per cent. more North Country than Welsh coal, so that if North Country coal cost only 7s. 6d. per ton, and Welsh coal 10s. 6d., the Welsh would still be the cheaper. These are not mere imaginary calculations, but a fair statement of the actual results, as shown by the report, and it seems evident that there is, therefore, some justification for the complaint that the conclusions are opposed to the results obtained. The tables which the Government officer declares to be "most to be relied on" show that the evaporation from the several descriptions of coal were—

Northern coal	8.61
One-third Welsh and two-thirds North Country	9.31
Half Welsh and half North Country	9.54
Two-thirds Welsh and one-third North Country	9.90
All Welsh	9.90

The South Wales colliery proprietors very naturally argue that the report is contradictory in itself; because, in the tables Nos. 7, 8, 9, experiments made in the absence of the Welsh representative, very much higher results were obtained for the Hartley coal unadmixed than from either Welsh alone or any admixture. If these latter trials are to be relied upon at all, it is clear that Davidson's Hartley is the best of all fuel for marine purposes, and, therefore, to recommend an admixture is manifestly inconsistent. The deductions, therefore, drawn from the tables in the report are, for in neither are mixtures proved to be superior to Welsh or Hartley coals when used alone. With regard to the number of pounds of fuel consumed for each indicated horse-power developed, it was:—

With Welsh coal	5.431
One-third Welsh and two-thirds North Country	6.379
Half Welsh and half North Country	7.464

Now, all these figures incontestably prove that Welsh coal, unadmixed with any other, is the most economic that can be used, yet in the official report the mixture is, in the face of these figures, recommended as most economical. It must be remarked that in these trials the Welsh coals used were not "smokeless" nor were they from the Merthyr or Aberdare districts. It is urged by the South Wales coalowners, that as to the consumption of smoke, although this can be partially effected in an experiment, in practice on board vessels so much difficulty would be found in the stoking and properly mixing the two coals before being thrown into the furnaces that smoke would be the inevitable result. Using perforated doors would impair greatly the evaporating powers of the Welsh coal. Alluding to this Messrs. Atherton and Taplin report, "that with North Country coal the furnace-door ventilation is attended with an economic advantage of about 4 per cent., but with reduced boiler efficiency of about 3 per cent.; but, with Welsh coal, the furnace-door ventilation is attended with a loss of 8 per cent. in economy, and about 15 per cent. reduced efficiency; and all the mixtures show a loss, both as respects economy and efficiency, by the operation of the furnace-door ventilation mitigating the nuisance of the smoke," and no attempt has ever been made to contradict this assertion.

The most amusing part of the statement as to the means by which the alleged superiority of the North Country coal was shown has yet to be recorded. It appears that the "Davidson's Hartley," which gave such high results, and the trials of which so materially affect the average of all the experiments, was brought to Devonport per rail, carefully packed in boxes, and consequently in an infinitely superior condition to any supplied "ex ship." The Welsh coal, on the contrary, was solely supplied "ex ship," and was selected by the Government Inspector at Cardiff, as an average sample cargo of the coal ordinarily shipped from that port. As to the statement in the report that "there would be no difficulty in coaling a vessel with the two descriptions," the South Wales owners deny it, and maintain that although it may be possible to do so in an experiment or a special trial, it is not practicable, as a rule, to have proportionable quantities of either description of coal always ready for a vessel which required coaling. This is, without doubt, a statement which few practical men will be inclined to question. It is remarked that the interest of the Welsh colliery proprietors in this matter is so great, involving many millions of capital, that they desire to set the question at rest; feeling assured that their established reputation for possessing the best coal will not be affected by the result of really practical trials.

Whatever may be the result of the final trials, there can be no question that whilst the South Wales colliery proprietors have been content to let the character of the South Wales coal be judged of by the trial of the coal as ordinarily shipped, the North Country colliery proprietors have evidenced a knowledge of the weakness of their claims by their especial care to supply picked and exceptional samples as the only coal in their district at all likely to approach the quality of the South Wales coal. With all

these exertions the North Country owners have only been able to prove that 7 tons of selected North Country coal will do nearly as much work as 5 tons of ordinary South Wales coal, and that even to obtain this result furnaces exclusively adapted to burn the North Country coal must be used, and the flues must be cleaned twice a day, to prevent setting the ship on fire in which it is used.

COAL MINING IN FRANCE.

Although the French are not particularly fond of mining pursuits, the working of coal beds continues to make progress in France; and, notwithstanding the check given to manufacturing industry by great political events in 1863, the collieries of France last year extended a little further their extraction, which has been advancing every year. In round figures, the indigenous coal production amounted last year to 10,000,000 tons, of the value of 4,700,000. The committee of French coalowners pertinaciously insists, however, that it must not be concluded from the strides made in the past that coal mining industry in France does not require to have anything further done for it, and that it has not a fair claim to the facilities and ameliorations which it has demanded with earnestness for at least ten years. It would be wrong to base such conclusions on a development which is only the consequence of the new necessities of industry; and now, even more than in the past, it is necessary, in consequence of the double effect of foreign and internal competition, that all the establishments should extend their extraction still further. The working expenses of mines are, in fact, generally growing in France, because the price of labour and of sustaining wood—which is consumed in continually increasing quantities—follows an ascensional movement. The sale price has, on the contrary, a tendency to fall, because the general extension of railways has reduced around each coal basin the circle of consumers which formerly belonged to it by virtue of its proximity to it. Thus the Belgian basins now send their products as far as the environs of the French pits of extraction in the department of the Nord, and it has become necessary in consequence to reduce the sale prices. But this cannot be done without bringing profits down also to the lowest rate, and diminishing the mass of the general expenses by extending the production, which has been steadily aimed at during the last three years.

The same means are being employed by metallurgical industry in France. In presence of foreign competition, the small establishments are disappearing; the blast-furnaces and small forges scattered through the forests are being progressively extinguished; and industry is concentrating its efforts, so that we now see developed great works, such as those of Creuzot, Hayange, and Forbach, or those which are formed by an agglomeration of several works, such as Châtillon and Commentry, Terre-Noire, La Voûte and Besseges, the Horne and Pouzin, &c. The industrial democracy of the forges has been stricken mortally by competition, and only great affairs can progress and develop themselves. It is very difficult for coal mining industry to follow this example, as an Imperial decree prohibits, in an almost absolute manner, fusions and concentrations. Coal mining enterprises cannot unite at pleasure several establishments, so as to simplify the administration and reduce general expenses. It is necessary, then, that each working should develop itself with its own means. Woe to the feeble enterprise which can only extract a few hundred tons annually! Formerly it might have prospered with such an extraction, but now it would be ruined with general expenses. Every pit must, then, produce its utmost; an engine of 200-horse power and 300 workmen are put in activity, and all the services of extraction and maintenance are doubled, and perhaps trebled, in efficiency. This is the explanation of the position of an industry which, while it complains, accelerates more and more its extraction; at any rate, so says the committee of French coalowners. In the Nord and in the Pas-de-Calais, the committee adds that, although a glut of products was the normal state of affairs in 1863, the extraction is everywhere pushed still further. In the Loire, where symptoms of depletion are not less striking, the production was 2,800,000 tons in 1863, and it is expected that it will soon exceed 3,000,000 tons annually. The same surfeit exists in the basins of the Saône-et-Loire, the Allier, the Gard, &c. Great productions are the order of the day, and as regards outlets, every effort is made to extend and increase them. The lively impulse communicated to coal production in France dates especially from 1860, judging from the annexed table, showing the extent and value of the quantities raised during the last 11 years:—

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1853	5,937,985	£2,386,160
1854	6,827,007	2,993,110
1855	7,453,047	3,627,920
1856	7,925,700	4,078,937
1857	7,901,756	3,903,512
1858	7,552,567	3,662,765
1859	7,482,571	3,799,167
1860	8,039,168	3,861,258
1861	8,400,000	3,430,560
1862	9,400,000	3,825,280
1863	10,000,000	4,700,000

It will be observed that the totals for the three last years are approximate, and we fancy that there must be some error as to the estimated value of the extraction effected in 1863, as, if the total of 4,700,000. be correct, it would give an average price of 9s. 5d. per ton for the year, against 8s. 1d. per ton for 1862, while the committee of French coalowners complains of a depreciated sale-price, and the report of the Rive-de-Gier Collieries Company, published in last week's Journal, treats of a similar state of things. There is no doubt a good deal of force in the remarks put forward by the committee of coalowners, but we cannot fully accept their statements; as, if the indigenous coal production of France has been carried to an undue excess, how is it that France still finds it necessary to import large quantities of English and Belgian combustible?

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN SPAIN.

We recently gave a few details showing the rise, progress, and position of the great enterprise known as the Crédit Mobilier, which, rising on the ruins of the second French Republic, has during the last 11 years communicated such a powerful impetus to enterprise, not merely in France, but in surrounding countries. The success of the Crédit Mobilier was so great that many of its promoters soon cast a longing eye on Spain, with a view to the development of a similar concern in that hitherto rather sluggish State. Accordingly, in 1856, a body of Franco-Spanish capitalists clubbed their resources together—the French element decidedly preponderating—and the Crédit Mobilier Espagnol sprang into existence, the share capital being fixed at 2,400,000. In 1863 this capital was found insufficient, and it was resolved to double it, by the creation of 120,000 new 20l. shares, on which 960,000. still remains to be called up, although the new stock is to be completely liberated by the end of the current year. The Crédit Mobilier Espagnol may be said to date from a decree of the Spanish Minister of Finance of Dec. 24, 1855, by virtue of a Royal decree of the previous day, which authorised the Minister to submit to the Cortes a bill, enabling the Government to concede the establishment of commercial, industrial, and public credit companies. It was approved definitively by a Royal decree, dated March 22, 1856, for a period of 99 years, and operations were commenced April 1, 1856. By the terms of the statutes, the chief office of the company is at Madrid, with permission to establish agencies in Spain or abroad. The operations of the undertaking were defined as follows:—1. To subscribe for loans, and to acquire public funds, shares, and obligations of all kinds of industrial and credit companies, constituted, or still to be established; but the enterprise can employ in the purchase of public funds either on account or for fixed terms, only half the effective capital of its shares.—2. To create enterprises for the development of railways, mines, canals, docks, lighting, irrigation, drainage, &c.—3. To effect the fusion and transformation of all kinds of commercial companies, and to undertake the issue of their shares or obligations.—4. To contract every description of loan, either with the Government, or with provincial or departmental corporations.—5. To administer, levy, or farm all kinds of contributions or contracts for public works, to issue obligations for brief periods, to sell or exchange the values acquired, and to receive values on deposit, &c. A reserve fund of 800,000. is to be formed out of the profits realised annually (this reserve only amounted, however, Dec. 31, 1862, to 22,604.7). The direction, it may be added, comprises the great financial names of Pereire (Isaac and Emile), Fould, Oppenheim, Mallet, &c.; and during the eight years of its existence the company has engaged in various important operations, such as an advance of 240,000. to the Spanish Government—which until lately, at any rate, has generally been in rather an out-at-elbows condition—a subscription of 500,000. to the Spanish loan of May 31, 1856, the Northern of Spain Railway, a participation in the re-constitution of the Cordova and Seville Railway, assistance to an enterprise for lighting Madrid with gas, the Ordo Val de Rueda, Barruelo, and Matallana Mines, an acquisition of land at Madrid, a subscription to a Madrid

municipal loan in October, 1862, &c. The dividend paid on the shares—not fully liberated until last year, although between 1859 and 1863 we believe that 18l. per share was paid up—has been as follows since 1855:—1856 (nine months), 11s. 6d.; 1857, 7s. 3d.; 1858, 11l. 7s. 3d.; 1859, 12s.; 1860, 16s.; 1861, 18s. 6d.; and 1862, 21l. 9s. 7d.; making a total for seven years of 71l. 2s. 1d. The distribution for 1863 has not yet been announced, but some intimation will be made with respect to it in a few days. The shares have experienced considerable fluctuations, having gone from 16l. 12s. to 36l. in 1862; but it may be fairly concluded that the future of the concern will be more encouraging, as hitherto almost all the enterprises—such as the Northern of Spain Railway, the Barruelo Mines, the Madrid Gas Works, &c.—patronised by the company, have attained only an imperfect stage of development, and are only now becoming profitable.

We might add many further details with respect to other kindred enterprises which have arisen in Spain during the last eight or ten years, such as the Society of Credit and Encouragement (authorised by Royal ordinance of July 8, 1863); the General Iberian Credit Company (authorised by Royal ordinance of Aug. 9, 1863); the Spanish Mercantile and Industrial Company (authorised by Royal decrees of April 9, 1856, and July 27, 1861, and which has been of great assistance in calling into existence the Madrid, Saragossa, and Alicante Railway); the Spanish General Credit Company (authorised by Royal ordinance of April 26, 1856, and which has formed a mining company, besides carrying out various railway and other undertakings); the General Catalan Credit Company (authorised Jan. 28, 1856, and which, among its other enterprises, has worked the Calaf Coal Mines); the Crédit Mobilier Barcelonais (authorised Jan. 28, 1856, and intended to carry out the operations implied by its name); the Cadiz Commercial Credit Company (authorised by Royal ordinance of Dec. 20, 1860), &c. But probably our readers have already had sufficient proofs placed before them of the revival of industrial enterprise in all its branches in Spain. Mines, railways, public works—in a word, industry under every phase—have received a wonderful stimulus of late in this interesting country; and Spain may be fairly expected, if she perseveringly advances in the path on which she has entered, to again take a commanding position among the nations of the world.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

By a Royal Belgian decree just issued the management of the Ougrée works has been authorised to add to the establishment a rolling-mill, six steam-engines of the respective force of 3, 6, 8, 8, 15, and 50-horse power, and other apparatus. The movement of the general commerce of Belgium with foreign countries during the first three months of 1864 has now been officially detailed. Comparing the state of affairs now disclosed with the results furnished by preceding exercises, we are enabled to form the following tables (the figures for 1863 and 1862 refer, of course, to the first quarters of those years). Among the imports into Belgium we find the following:—

Articles.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Unworked steel	622	508	474
Coal	15,749	15,291	16,733
Rough copper	359	391	613
Iron minerals	40,324	40,295	15,497
Beaten, stretched, rolled, &c., iron ..	433	307	387
Rough pig	1,611	1,844	445
Worked pig	25	28	14
Engines and machinery	1,699	832	692
Lead	1,574	149	394
Rough zinc	1,310	1,332	613

The exports in the same period were as follows:—

Articles.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Unworked steel	17	21	20
Coal	751,476	753,514	733,038
Rough copper	20	205	381
Iron minerals	37,915	55,172	46,767
Beaten, stretched, rolled, &c., iron ..	30,866	21,893	15,067
Rough pig	7,165	8,268	8,049
Worked pig	1,084	107	169
Engines and machinery	438	245	158
Works in beaten iron	2,067	2,393	2,815
Lead	1,301	3,311	2,277
Rough zinc	1,591	3,753	5,167
Rolls of zinc	2,907	2,257	2,255

The exports of rolled, &c., iron may be subdivided as follows:—

Articles.	1864.	1863.	1862.
Nails	3,361	3,051	3,782
Wire	414	82	262
Rails	11,847	9,868	5,271
Plates	3,406	1,811	1,738
Other articles	11,748	7,081	4,014

Besides an augmentation in the exports of worked pig and iron, the same progress may be remarked as regards zinc. Among the diminutions that in the exports of coal is the most striking. A very satisfactory activity continues to prevail in Belgium on the metallurgical market, especially having regard to the period of the year through which we are now passing. In effect, every year brings with it towards this period a season of quiet and relative inactivity. This tranquillity has made itself felt this year, especially on the home market of Belgium, but industrials have a set-off to some extent in numerous contracts concluded previously, and the large portion of business which England has shared with Belgium on the European market. The consequence is that production continues to be actively pushed forward. Rolled iron, No. 1, is quoted by continuation at 71l. 8s. per ton, delivered at Antwerp; No. 2 at 71l. 16s. per ton. These prices are 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per ton below the English quotations, and, in fact, Belgium, notwithstanding a demand at least as active, has not followed the rise consented to in England by purchasers. One journal attributes this inferiority in quotations to the absence of a regular market, on which great contracts on foreign account could be concluded, and foremasters are seriously invited to occupy themselves with the organisation of a market at Brussels, as a project formed some months since, and approved by the majority of local industrials, promised would be the case. Casting-pig is again heavy, an advance attempted some weeks since not having been maintained; refining is dealt in currently at 31s. 5d. to 31l. 10s. per ton, with a more active demand. Foremasters have confidence in the continuance of a sustained activity in metallurgical industry, and the frequent creation of new means of production is remarked. Thus a few days since the rolling-works, forges, and foundries of Clabecq, belonging to M. Josse Goffin, were put in activity. The motive-force is supplied by a direct acting-engine of 100-horse power. These Clabecq Works have acquired of late years a very great development. Not long since there existed only forges and a foundry at the spot, but since then, thanks to the activity of the direction, the establishment has become a very considerable one. A letter from Charleroi says—"Good quantities of casting-pig are more sought after than ordinary marks, and prices are maintained more easily for the former than for the latter. As regards secondary qualities, also, we still note in Belgium with England a competition which has to be contended, especially at Gand, where common British pig sells at fabulously low rates. We can place on the Flemish market only pig of first quality for mixing with English pig, although on the other hand, we have succeeded in introducing into England casting-pig of superior quality. Several of our foremasters have already sold some, and this week proposals on the subject have been made to one of our great establishments. A contract for refined-pig of a certain importance has been concluded by the Thy-le-Château Company, with rolling works at Vieux. Rails are always in great favour, and mention is made of a great affair of 10,000 tons concluded by MM. de Dorlodot with England, at the rate of 71l. 8s. per ton, delivered at Antwerp. Our rolling-works hope to terminate, in July, at the end of the contracts accepted at low prices, under circumstances of a less favourable character than those which are now prevailing; it is only then that they will profit from the revival in siderurgical affairs. England has applied to us for plates, and does not show herself difficult as to price. An adjudication of 12,000 tons of rails required for the Dutch State railways took place, it may be remembered, at La Haye, March 10. One lot of 2000 tons was obtained by MM. de Dorlodot, and the five others by an English house—Messrs. Bolekow and Vaughan. The Dutch Government did not consider itself pledged by the tenders in any way, but held itself at liberty to remit the adjudication, in whole or in part, to any one of the firms which had sent in tenders; and to avoid having to send out receptionary agents in two different directions, it gave the whole affair eventually to Messrs. Bolekow and Vaughan. But since March 10 rails have risen, and the English rolling-works, encumbered with orders, saw besides their production impeded by a diminution of labour on the part of the puddlers. These are the considerations, doubtless, which induced Messrs. Bolekow and Vaughan to appeal to the Dutch Government to remit the adjudication of March 10 to MM. de Dorlodot, or other Belgian foremasters who had taken part in the tenders. This proposition was not, however, accepted. The position of small forging industry improves, profiting, as it does, from the general revival in siderurgical affairs; a fair number of orders have come forward, both from abroad and from the home market, and forges which had ceased operations are being again put in activity, while the productive powers of others are being extended. The Alesau forges, purchased by M. Dauty, engineer, will profit from these favourable circumstances for resuming work; this establishment was formerly renowned for the quality of its forged iron and articles of platinerie, and it has this month (May) been put in a state to recommence the fabrication of the products which procured it a reputation; the fabrication of portions of machinery will also be undertaken, especially for France and Holland, markets which until recently were entirely supplied in this regard by the English. Specimens of Belgian forging industry have also been forwarded to hand from Milan, Turin, and Genoa. Attention has already been called to the circumstances under which the coalowners of the Charleroi district see a great part of the supply of the metallurgical works of the Charleroi basin taken out of their hands by their competitors of the Centre; they are the victims of a relatively undue elevation of tariffs for short distances. Evidently such a state of affairs cannot last; it is not possible that the Government should not give to our coal workings economic means of preserving a clientele, which must be assured to them under ordinary circumstances by the topographical position which it occupies towards them. The strange anomaly which exists in railway tariffs must disappear as soon as possible, and the tolls for short distances must be reduced as well as those for long journeys. The general meeting of the Compagnie des Charbonnages Belges has just been held at Charleroi. The report read to the proprietors indicated a satisfactory state of affairs, bearing in mind the generally unencouraging state of Belgian coal mining industry. The net profit realised by the company in 1863 amounted to 32,092l., which was divided as follows:—For the replacement fund, 3891l.; for the reserve fund, 21,331l.; for certain first establishment works, which have increased the capital account, 81,561l.; and for the shareholders, 31,200l.; leaving a balance of 2147l., which was carried forward to the credit of 1864.

We must now turn to France. A slight allusion was made last year to the position of the concern known as the Société des Forges et Châtières de la Méditerranée, but it may be interesting to add that the company continues to have considerable orders from the Governments of France, Italy, and Spain. An armour-plated steamer, the *Numancia*, which the company has just delivered to the Spanish Government, is said to be the largest armour-plated ship yet constructed by private industry. The company has just obtained a great success; the Bra-

silian Government, which hitherto had exclusively extended its favours to England, having just ordered from the concern an armour-plated steamer, to carry eight guns. The value of the works executed by the company in 1863 represented a sum of 760,000l., on which profits to the amount of 66,300l. were realised. It may be recollected that at a recent general meeting of the Mousais Mining Company a commission of seven shareholders was added to the council of surveillance, in order that the accounts of the manager, who had given in his resignation, might be verified. This commission has just presented its report, and its conclusions lead to the rejection of the accounts of the late manager. It was decided at the meeting at which this report was presented, and which adopted the observations of the inspecting commission, to adjourn the nomination of a definitive manager, and to maintain the interim management of M. Patron, President of the council of surveillance, for a period of six months. The terms on which the Carotte works are to be offered for sale have been reduced to 8000l. The St. Dizier iron market exhibits no symptoms of improvement; on the contrary, orders for iron seem to slacken, and quotations of pig appear to be giving way. Thus the sale of a rather important lot of pig for refining has been concluded at St. Dizier at 41l. 12s. per ton. Other transactions are being negotiated at this moment at 41l. 12s. and 41l. 18s. per ton, purchasers offering 41l. 12s. and sellers standing out for 41l. 14s. per ton. The first price may, perhaps, be considered as the actual quotation. Is the market under the influence of interested speculation, or is it launched on a movement naturally brought about by the force of circumstances? The placement of wood-made pig diminishing every day, mixed pig taking its place more and more in the fabrication, and finally the proportional scale which exists between the prices of iron and pig not leaving a sufficient margin to the rolling-works—such are the causes which render probable the last supposition. On the whole, proprietors of blast-furnaces and forges are justified now in complaining—indeed, the first to have purchased wood in order to produce on an average at 41l. 16s. per ton; and, as regards the forge proprietors, charcoal-made pig, even at 41l. 12s. per ton, carries, or should carry, iron to 97l. 10s. 6d. per ton. Nevertheless, iron remains below this point, previous rates being only just about supported. English pig in warehouse is quoted on the Marseilles market at 41l. 18s. per ton. In the Moselle group affairs are less restricted but there is no change in quotations.

We find ourselves embarrassed this week with an accumulation of topics, and are under the necessity of postponing a review of the famous Vieille-Montagne Zinc Mining Company altogether; while our notice of the foreign metal markets must also be somewhat curtailed. There is no improvement to note in copper. At Paris, English in plates has made 99l.; Lake Superior, 122l.; and Chilean (feebly), 91l. to 92l. per ton. At Havre prices are feebly maintained, never, theless, Chilean has given rise to numerous transactions. At Rotterdam, Drontheim has been quoted at 62 1/2 ds., and United States 60 ds., to 63 1/2 ds., with little business. At Hamburg the article has been very quiet, and Berlin, Stettin, and Cologne have remained without variation. The market for Banca tin has been depressed in Holland during the past month; the neglect to which the article has been for some time exposed, coupled with the influence of a high rate of discount, has reduced prices to 67 1/2 ds., or a fall of 2 ds. in a month. It was announced recently that the Society of Commerce intended to abandon the system of annual sales, and to establish quarterly sales, but it appears to have now renounced this project, at the same time the question is pending with the Government. The situation of the stock was as follows April 30:—

Stock, March 31	1864.	1863.	1862.
Ingots	55,098	44,090	36,066
Deliveries in April	6,377	4,638	6,766
Stock, April 30	48,721	39,452	29,300

The stock for the approaching sale, April 30, 1864, was 119,475 ingots, against 101,325 ingots at the corresponding date of 1863, and 139,884 ingots at the corresponding date of 1862. At Paris, and on the German markets, prices have displayed a downward tendency. Lead has been in somewhat diminished demand; nevertheless, the article readily maintains previous rates. At Paris rough Silesian zinc has risen from 92l. 12s. to 23l. per ton. The rise in the price of zinc has given new activity to the Belgian works, which are about to supply themselves with minerals, not only in Germany, Spain, and Sweden, but even in Austria. An Austro-Belgian Company has purchased from the Austrian Government important quantities of mineral in Carinthia, which will be shipped from Trieste to Antwerp.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MAY 12.—The Iron Trade presents no remarkable feature of change since my last report. The advance in the Bank rate of discount has, as might be expected, given a slight check to transactions, and makers are, in consequence, a little more yielding. As mentioned last week, America is becoming an important customer again; but if the telegrams that have arrived, stating that it is intended to rise the import duties 50 per cent., are borne out by facts, then it is quite clear that another decided check will be given to the enquiry for iron from the States. The list quotations for every description of iron are, as a rule, maintained by the first-class makers, and the second-class firms do not accept orders at less than 10s. under. Of late the workmen have become a little more manageable, and they are getting, upon the whole, more moderate in their views. This is a good sign, and it is to be hoped that no further difficulties will arise between employers and employed. In the Coal Trade there is a brisk demand for steam, and the collieries are in full employment. The closing of the West Bute Dock, Cardiff, will interfere considerably with the shipments this month, and a falling off in the exports will, very probably, be the result. This, however, will only be a temporary matter, and if the Penarth Dock will be opened next month, as expected, the difficulty will be materially lessened. The house coal colliery proprietors continue to do a large business, and prices are firmly maintained. Coke is in moderate request, and the same may be said of tin-plates, especially coke qualities.

A deputation of South Wales steam coal proprietors, accompanied by several members of Parliament, had an interview with the Lords of the Admiralty last week, in reference to the recent trials at Keyham. Lord Clarence Paget assured the deputation that the Devonport experiments were not considered conclusive, and instructions had been given to have the two coals tried again on board of several of the Navy steam ships. The subject will be found fully referred to in another part of the Journal.

The directors of the Worcester, Dean Forest, and Monmouth Railway are taking the necessary steps to commence the construction of this line without delay; and in a few weeks the first sod will be cut. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort has been solicited to cut the first sod, but owing to other unavoidable engagements he has been compelled to decline the invitation. The line is looked upon with great favour in Monmouthshire and South Wales, as it will open a more direct route to the Forest of Dean and the Midland counties. When it is completed Forest coal can be brought down to Newport or Cardiff for shipment, and the Welsh ironmasters will be able to get hematite ores from the Forest of Dean at lower prices than are paid at present.

Numerous cases of leaving work without notice, and of neglecting work, have recently been brought before the local magistrates, and this species of crime—for it cannot properly be termed anything else—is certainly on the increase. The law gives the power to commit offenders for three months with hard labour; and, although the magistrates have hitherto inflicted fines, yet they have intimated that a repetition of the offence would lead to a committal, probably, for the full term. The working men do not improve their position by injuring their masters in this way, and the less heard of such cases the better it will be for the interests of the workmen themselves in the end.

A correspondent of the *Swansea and Glamorgan Herald* makes the following remarks on the progress of Briton Ferry:—"There are but few places in South Wales that have made so rapid commercial strides within a given cycle of years than Briton Ferry. We are inclined to think that the credit for its present flourishing condition is due to its remarkable natural advantages than even to the enterprising gentlemen who have so largely embarked capital in developing the great resources of the neighbourhood. Nothing short of blind, injudicious mismanagement, can possibly retard the well-being and prosperity of this favoured spot, so strikingly adapted for the expansion of commerce through its rail, river, road, and docks, being so concentrated and accessible. Not to be too discursive, we proceed to notice the near completion of a very important addition to one of our manufacturing establishments. We were much pleased lately in going over the site of a new forge which is about being started by Messrs. Smith, Morris, and Co., Vernon Tine Works. Having had some experience in the iron world, we can unhesitatingly state that we have never (of its size) seen a forge so replete with modern improvements, so judiciously arranged, and better adapted for the purposes intended. We commend the humane considerations which actuated the proprietary in studying the convenience and comfort of the workmen, and admire the skill and ability of the designer and engineer."

The arrivals at Swansea include—From Algiers, the *Sarcelle*, with 314 tons of iron ore, for R. Cowell; from Redon, the *Alice*, with 98 tons of iron ore, for R. Cowell; from Channard, the *Georgian Grenville*, with 630 tons of copper ore, for Messrs. Bath and Son; from Alais, the *Comore*, with 69 tons of copper ore, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; from Santander, the *Rose*, with 180 tons of iron ore; from Cherbourg, the *Collina*, with 300 tons of iron ore, for the Dowdall Iron Company.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MAY 12.—The demand for iron continues dull, and without any improvement. The advance in the rate of discount checks any accession of orders, but the recent decision of the American Legislature to add 50 per cent. to the import duties for sixty days, will have a still worse effect. For the last four or five months the exports of nearly all kinds of British manufactures to the States has been on an enormous scale, and the iron trade has fully participated in this brisk demand. But this strange financial freak, for it cannot be termed an expedient, will, no doubt, for a time stop the trade with this country, as no one can tell what will be its results, or, indeed, what is its object. It cannot, surely, be supposed that it can add to the revenue, for it will be sure to stop importations, especially as it is imposed for so short a period. It is scarcely possible, in the face of the recent great importations, not to believe that it is a speculative dodge to raise prices, and to work the democratic institutions in a more than usually flagrant manner for the plunder of those whose sovereignty it is the pretended aim of such institutions to secure. The trade looks flat, and the armistice in Denmark, unaccompanied by any indications of a settled policy on the part of the Western Powers, affords little ground for encouragement. The wages question is the pivot on which the trade appears to turn. An advance of 40 per cent. in a few months is an extraordinary rise, and the general conviction is that it cannot long be upheld. Whether the men, when they see how flat trade is, will strike against a reduction remains to be seen. There can be no doubt that the success of the last strike gave a considerable stimulus to Unions. Its success was really the result of an extraordinary demand springing up, but the men believe

it was simply effected by their combined efforts, and they are now very confident of carrying any point at which they aim. It is felt that a struggle is very likely to take place soon, which must have most calamitous results. At the rent dinner of Sir Horace St. Paul, on Tuesday last, at Dudley, Mr. G. Hickman, Sir Horace's agent, pointed out the injury which had been done to the home trade in consequence of the many strikes and demands made by the men for higher wages when the state of trade did not justify it. So much was this the case, that in the mill and chain trades the continental markets were cheaper than our own. The time was coming in the district when a great stand would have to be made against the dictation of Unions, and he thought that time would come shortly. (Cheers.) He considered the question to be one of very great importance, and one which could not be too seriously entertained on the part of the men as well as the masters. The associations and the Unions, by inducing unreasonable and unjust conduct on the part of some of the men, and by their policy of compulsion, were acting very perniciously, not only to the men and masters, but to the trade of the district. The practice of Unions compelling all their members to strike upon a given notice was what ought not to be continued; and worse than that, perhaps, the intimidation used by Unions men against those who were not members of such Unions. These remarks only express what is felt on all hands. It is to be hoped, and some recent observations at meetings of the men give ground for the anticipation, that should the price of iron be lowered, the men will at once consent to a proportionate reduction of their wages, which is only fair and reasonable.

Dr. Percy has a letter in Monday's *Birmingham Daily Post*, despite the editorial notice that the controversy was to cease. He expresses satisfaction at the anger his remarks have excited, and says—"When I published the now famous passage, I was fully prepared for the obloquy I should have to encounter. I have only met with the fate of every man who has dared to expose a flagrant abuse or crying injustice; and the ferocious howl of conscience-smitten bullies is sweet music in my ears. The circular, signed Henry Johnson, this as was the paper of which it consisted, may serve as a torch to light up a conflagration which shall burn out the colliery rottenness of South Staffordshire. The question at issue not merely concerns the welfare of every coal proprietor in the district, but is one of great national importance, as Her Majesty's Inspector of Coal Mines, Mr. Wynne, so forcibly stated in his report, of which an extract recently appeared in the *Daily Post*. It is the interest of every man, woman, and child in the kingdom to prevent, as far as possible, the prodigious waste of coal alleged by Mr. Kettle and others still to take place in South Staffordshire." In reference to another point he observes—"Again has Mr. Henry Johnson committed a blunder. I did not even suggest an alteration in the plans and specifications of the machinery to which he has alluded. For these the engineer and the mine agent are solely responsible; and all I can say is, I hope Mr. Henry Johnson has in every case acquitted himself as well as those gentlemen."

Dr. Percy avoids going into the question of "fire-stink" in a newspaper letter, but observes—"I have repeatedly and carefully observed the odour of 'fire-stink,' which, in the earliest stage, greatly resembles the peculiar and offensive products resulting from the distillation of coal at the lowest possible temperatures. I perceived not the least odour of sulphuretted hydrogen, though I am not prepared to assert that sulphur was entirely absent from those products. When pyrites is spontaneously decomposed, both the sulphur and iron of which it consists are oxidized, and the final product is a yellow basic sulphate of sesquioxide of iron, spots of which may be constantly seen on the surface of the coal in old gate-roads. The direct elimination of sulphuretted hydrogen cannot result from oxidation." Whether this is the last of the series of letters on this question it is hard to say, but certainly it is almost impossible not to feel that the question has not been discussed with the calmness which usually characterises the writings of men of science. It is to be regretted that Dr. Percy spoke so strongly and sweepingly in his work, and also that he did not resist the temptation—rather a strong one, no doubt—to criticise Mr. Johnson's letters in a literary point of view. He might have afforded to have passed by that advantage. Probably when the smoke clears away the discussion will do good.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

MAY 12.—Though the trade of these counties is in a healthy position as regards demand and supply, considerable interest and excitement is attached to the struggle between capital and labour which is now taking place in Yorkshire, because, though no internal eruptions have as yet shown themselves between the employer and the employed in Lancashire or Derbyshire, all movements are watched with the greatest attention, and all the phases of the struggle are studied with intensity, as the result of the lock-out will directly or indirectly have an influence throughout the whole trade. It would be repeating an oft-told tale of late to state merely that the iron trade is brisk, but there are all over these counties the fullest and most satisfactory indications of a continued good trade. The demand for manufactured iron is exceedingly good, not only for home consumption but for exportation, and many of the larger houses have more orders on hand than they can conveniently execute for a considerable time; this does not refer to the armour-plate manufacture, as that is likely to be active for a very long period, the only difficulty is to afford the Government anything like a supply commensurate with the demand. There is an increasingly active enquiry for all descriptions of railway ironwork, and some very large orders are expected in the market in a few weeks. Several new projects for making railways have been sanctioned during the week; and as the present session bids fair to be prolific in giving a legitimacy to railway extension, it is certain that our ironmasters will find plenty to do to make rails, &c., for those lines in operation, as well as supply the new schemes with that material. There is a very good demand for coal from the southern markets, and we have also an increased enquiry for manufacturing purposes. The cotton and woollen trades have vastly improved, and the arrivals of cotton from almost all parts of the world have been such of late as will, if they go on much longer, make us comparatively independent of American produce. The lock-out of colliers in South Yorkshire is assuming desperate proportions. Last Monday two collieries were, by a resolution of the Masters' Association, opened for some of the men who choose to go to work at the old prices. The result was nobody went, and on Tuesday evening the men in a body paraded the town of Barnsley with notices on their hats from the masters to quit the houses in their possession; this caused great excitement, and it is feared that it may result in serious consequences, as it would be a hard proceeding to see their wives and children turned out of house and home, and their furniture thrown into the street, which has been done in other districts. The men have been assured of every support from the Union until the advance in price is conceded them. The struggle will now be the Union against the Masters' Association, and which has the most capital to throw away, and the greatest dogged perseverance to endure, will be the victor.

There has been some chagrin shown at the Sheffield Town Council this week by the promoters of the defeated Sheffield and Staffordshire Railway Bill, and opposition is threatened to the Midland scheme in the Lords, but, doubtless, it will be unavailing. It was shown in evidence that if the Staffordshire scheme had been carried out, the coal-owners in the Donfield Valley sending their mineral to London or other southern markets, it would have had to travel over three distinct lines within five miles.

The Miners' Conference is now sitting at Leeds; but as yet, beyond the transaction of a little formal business, nothing has transpired any great moment to the trades. A private company has started a new colliery in the neighbourhood of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, and we hear some very good coal is likely to be raised. It would be a great boon to a thinly populated but very widely scattered district, as it will make the mineral much cheaper than it can now be procured, on account of the distance to which it has to be carried.

There is nothing material to notice in Derbyshire Lead Mining this week, and the Share Markets have been still very flat.

The applications for Letters Patent include—Messrs. Shortridge, Howell, and Co., Hartford Steel-Works, Sheffield, for improvements in the manufacture of iron; Mr. J. H. Poole, of the French Iron Company, and J. Ashbury, manager of bar ironworks, for puddling-furnaces; Mr. G. Hodgson, Bradford, and Alex. H. Martin, of Buttershaw Mills, for apparatus employed when giving motion to rotary shuttle boxes of looms; Mr. W. Hirst, Halifax, for machinery to be employed in the manufacture of paper or linen spool tubes, which machinery is also applicable for the manufacture of carriage cases; Mr. C. P. Stewart, of the Atlas Works, for machinery for winding yarn or thread on to bobbins, spools, or other similar surfaces; Mr. E. Heywood, of Hill House, Halifax, for means for holding fabrics, in stretching and finishing apparatus, which improvements are also applicable to otherwise holding fabrics distended; Mr. H. Aitken, ironworks manager, for the system or mode of calcining and extracting the oils and gases from ironstone and other materials, and in the apparatus or means employed therefor.

THE CLEVELAND IRON TRADE.—The demand for Cleveland pig-iron continues dull. The prices at the ironmasters' meeting at Middlebrook's this week were—No. 1, 57s.; No. 2, 55s.; No. 3, 54s. 4d.; mottled, 53s.; white, 52s.; refined iron, 75s.—Four months' bill at makers' works; 1s. per ton less for cash. Stockton and Darlington Railway Company's warrants, f.o.b. Middlebrook, 1s. 6d. per ton, in addition to the foregoing prices. The Association of Puddlers for the North of England have given notice to the proprietor of the Britannia Ironworks that they "will close his works." It appears that Mr. Hoppe has appointed a new mill manager, and the workmen thinking he will not suit the place, have determined to strike should his services be retained. The Malton Wagon Company is announced, with a capital of 50,000l., in view of the formation of railways in the Rye Valley, intended to serve the ironstone district of North Yorkshire.

State of the blast-furnaces of the district on May 6, 1864:—			
Place and owners.	In.	Out.	Total.
Easton—Bolkow and Vaughan	9	—	9
" Clay Lane Company	3	—	3
" South Bank Company	3	—	3
Cargo Fleet—Jones, Dunning, and Co.	2	—	2
" Gilkes, Wilson, Pease, and Co.	5	—	5
Middlebrook—Bolkow and Vaughan	4	—	4
" Hopkins and Co.	2	—	2
Port Clarence—Bell Brothers	5	—	5
Norton—Warner, Lucas, and Barroet	3	—	3
Stockton—Holdsworth and Co.	3	—	3
Ferry Hill—J. Morrison	3	—	3
Thornaby—W. Whitwell and Co.	3	—	3
Darlington—South Durham Company	3	—	3
Witton Park—Bolkow and Vaughan	4	—	4
Stanhope—Weardale Iron Company	1	—	1
Towlaw—Weardale Iron Company	5	—	5
Consett—Derwent Iron Company	7	11	18
Total	70	11	81

We have of furnaces in blast a larger total than at any former period; and it is remark-

able that at Consett only, out of the 18 different works of the district, there are any furnaces out of blast.—*Darlington and Stockton Times.*

MINING IN AUSTRALASIA—MONTHLY SUMMARY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ADELAIDE, MARCH 26.—Our mines continue to prosper greatly in the aggregate, although a few instances of want of success must be expected to occur. But from the greater caution exercised at present by the public with reference to entering into mining ventures, such instances are of much rarer occurrence than was formerly the case. I believe never since the commencement of mining in the colony was this particular "interest" so prosperous as now. The grand old father of South Australian Mines, the Burra Burra, has lately paid another dividend; and the Kapunda, although its prosperity has for some time been on the wane, is said to be showing some signs of improvement, and a small dividend has been declared on its shares. The more youthful "monsters" of Wallaroo and Moonta are "going ahead" tremendously, and the present returns of ore from each are nearly 1200 tons per month, averaging, I believe, about 18 per cent. of fine copper. The yield is increasing, and in each mine the most productive part seems to be improving in quality as well as quantity. Other mines in the neighbourhood are also presenting a more satisfactory appearance than they have done for some time. The Karkarilla and Yelta Mines, both adjoining the Moonta, are yielding some good ore, and the lodes are improving. At the former mine, the lode may be considered a payable one, and, probably, as it comes to be more extensively opened it will prove more remunerative. At the Yelta, in one shaft, the lode is payable; the shaft is 30 fms. in depth, and the drive is extended 45 fms., but the lode has been pinched in places; it has, however, produced many tons of good ore, and above 40 tons, averaging 18 per cent., are now at grass, of fine yellow and grey ore. One tribute pitch is let at 7s. in 17, and another at 10s. At another part of the Yelta property the great Moonta lode has been cut in very favourable ground, but has not yet made copper. The sinking, however, is not deep enough at present; but there can be no doubt of the identity of the lode, and it is being worked on the next (Moonta) claim, only 250 fms. from the Yelta shaft, and is there one of the most productive parts of the mine.

The New Cornwall Mine is slowly, but surely, improving, and seems likely ere long to be a good paying mine.

The Duruya Mine is stopped, and is advertised for sale. This would be a good investment for an English company for a moderate outlay (say, 15,000l.) in the purchase and working would, most probably, lead to the discovery of a rich property. Good ground had been struck, and better ore raised, when the patience of the shareholders was exhausted, and a majority decided that the company should be wound-up.

Fresh discoveries on Yorke's Peninsula are being tested, and in the course of a few months we may have to record the development of New Wallaroos and Moontas.

The various mines in the Bremer district are still doing well, and there is a fine field for the profitable investment of capital; but, strange to say, persons cannot be found to form a good company, with sufficient means, properly to work the Paringa and one or two other mines in the neighbourhood. Local influences often operate prejudicially against the formation of a company, or even the profitable working of a mine. It often happens that a board of directors, through ignorance or jealousy, prevents the due development of a good property.

The Yudanamatana and Blinman Mines are said to be looking as well, or better, than ever. The successful start made in smelting the poor ores—that is, those below 25 per cent.—at the latter mine, augurs well.

The Great Bradford Mine, on the Finnis, near Goolwa, and the Kanappa Mine, near the Rhine, are yielding some good ore.

The working of the Adelaide Mine does not appear to have been managed very satisfactorily, as although several tons of ore of a very high average percentage have been raised, the great results so confidently predicted some few months back have not been realised; still the mine looks well, and there is a good lode of fine ore. But will it be believed that no steps have been taken adequately to test the value of the rich gold deposit in the gossan of this mine. Indeed, I believe the heap of gold gossan lies there still "unwashed."

The Taliska Silver-Lead Mine, at Cape Jervis, has improved greatly during the last few weeks. Two fresh and splendid discoveries have been made, and the value of the property must be enhanced immensely. The adjoining mine of Campbell's Creek seems likely also to turn out very well.

I believe the value of mineral exports from this colony during the present year will be found greatly to exceed those of any former year in the history of South Australia, and the increase is likely to be rapidly progressive.

AUSTRALIAN MINES.

KAPUNDA.—The quantity of ore raised in January was 327 tons, of 16½ per cent. average produce, equal to 53½ tons of pure copper, exclusive of 30 tons of sulphur ore for flux. The quantity raised in February is estimated at about 290 tons wet weight, of good percentage. All was going on steadily, and the furnaces were in full operation. Since the date of the last advice 22 tons of copper had been shipped per *Yudanamatana* to London, and 26 tons per *Yorkshire*, Melbourne to London.

YUDANAMATANA COPPER.—The directors have advised from their superintendent, dated Adelaide, March 11. He states:—"Captain Anthony's letter, received to-day, advised me of his having dispatched last week nine days, with ore, for Port Augusta, as well as three days with copper. I am making arrangements to ship out 100 tons of ore, by way of Melbourne. The furnace is now in full work, and turning out some fine ore, of about 20 per cent. the first running, and this from the poorest ores upon the mine. Capt. Torrell is sending some very rich block ore from the Yudanamatana Mine." Captain Anthony reports, under date of March 17:—"Blinman Mine: I am pleased to inform you that present appearances fully justify all I have hitherto written you of our prospects. The big bunch looks quite as well as it has at any time during the last 12 months, notwithstanding it is now 17 fathoms deep from surface. For several fathoms from the surface we carried the whole of the ore on the south end, leaving hard rock, with little sign of the lode extending in that direction, and bearing ore in paying quantities: now, however, we have no less than three large and rich bunches going south, in all a lode fully 8 feet wide, and very good. The bunch in the north end of No. 2 shaft has been, and still is, turning out a fair quantity of cartable ore, but for smelting ore this place is a mine of itself. The smelting furnace is now in regular work, and doing well. No. 2 furnace is far on towards completion, and will soon be at work. I dispatched 3 tons 12 cwt. of regulus, in pigs, last week, and shall send away a similar quantity in the early part of next week. This will make, I should say, nearly 90 per cent. of pure copper. I have not been to Yudanamatana this month, being too busily engaged here; I leave, however, to-morrow morning with our superintendent, for the Yudanamatana Mines."

WORTHING.—Bremer Mine, March 26: The most sanguine expectations of its being one of the greatest and most profitable mines in the colony continues. The sinking under the 53, at Legg's engine-shaft, still yielded rich yellow ore; the north end of same level was being driven towards Rodda's lode, at which point Captain Price says there is every reason to expect a very valuable lode, that will greatly add to the value of the property. The level south of Legg's engine-shaft continues to be very rich; they had holed No. 1 winze, and driven on it 2½ fms., yield about 5 tons per fm., and there was no doubt of getting very large quantities of ore between this and the 53; a tramroad had been laid down in this level, greatly facilitating the removal of the stuff. Ore raised during the month 200 tons; considerably more could have been raised, but as they had such a large quantity on hand, 500 tons waiting for the smelting, and 80 tons of regulus, they had employed the hands timbering, &c. Expenses of the month 1646l.; wood was coming in fast, and the smelting operations going on well. The colonial committee has made a contract with the English and Australian Copper Company for the purchase of all the regulus for a period of six months, taking payment for same in title-copper. They had also secured the use of Rodda's patent for reducing ores, free of charge, being the first company using it in the colony, and the acting manager was sanguine of the result, the experiments made with it being satisfactory. The statement of finance in the colony was extremely so, as estimating the quantity of ore and regulus at the mine (exclusive of the large reserves) would show a balance of 2000l. to 3000l. in excess of all liabilities. Number of hands employed during the month 137.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER.—The directors have received advices from Mr. Charles Bonney, dated March 26. He states:—"There is nothing particular to report this month in connection with the working of the Nuccaleen Mine. Capt. Garland reports that they can only get down about 1½ fm. a month, and he, therefore, anticipates that it will be the end of June before the lode is cut. The ground is still very hard and troublesome for sinking, and the shaft being very wet is much against them. The present price is 70l. per fm., and it is a hard matter to get the shaft sunk for that. We have arranged with the English and Australian Copper Company for the sale of the small lot of ore at Port Adelaide, the rate being 20s. per ton, less 70s. per ton of ore. The present rate of expenditure is about 400l. per month, which, I find, is the lowest amount to which I can reduce it whilst the sinking of the shaft is being proceeded with."

WHEAL ELLEN.—The directors have advices from Mr. A. Hallett, the company's manager, to March 24, who reports that on survey-day Square's engine-shaft measured 1 fm. 2 ft. 1 in., and is now about 3½ fathoms below the 50. The 40, north of Scott's shaft, measured 2 fms. 2 ft. 2 in., and is now within 1½ fathoms of the line of engine-shaft, yielding 3 tons of lead ore per fm., quality medium. The stop in back of the 20, north of Scott's shaft, was unproductive the first fortnight, but is now yielding 8 tons of ore per fm.; let at 8l. per fathom for 2 fathoms. We are now busy drawing water at Bassett's shaft, and then we shall be able to fork from 6 to 9 feet per diem, putting in timber and fixing guide-ropes by night; and if I find that the engine can be kept going all the 24 hours I will make arrangements accordingly. In a few days we hope to have the water down and the shaft in order below the 40.

FORTUNE COPPER.—The directors have letters from Fremantle, dated March 19, advising the purchase from the Government of the two mineral sections adjoining the company's property, at the upset price of 1l. per acre, in all 169 acres; and enclosing bill of lading of 121 tons of copper ore per *Kestrel*, via Sydney, at which port she had arrived. The copper ore at Champion Bay, awaiting shipment, was 130 tons. Captain Penberthy reports, under date of February 27:—"The stop in the back of the 40 fathom level is working by four men, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, of good quality. The north-east end, in this

level, is driving by four men, at 7l. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 18 inches wide, producing 1½ ton of yellow copper ore per fathom. The stop in the bottom of the 20 is working by four men, at 4l. per fm., and producing 3½ tons of copper and lead ore per fm. North Lode: This has been driven 3 fathoms; the lode is 18 inches wide, producing good stoops of copper ore; it is situated in very good strata of ground, and as the same has never been seen below surface, I am exploring a few fathoms to ascertain its character and produce. We have dressed this month 30 tons of copper and 30 tons of lead ore." [250 tons of lead ore were sold on May 6, at 12l. 13s. 6d. per ton.]

PORT PHILLIP.—During February 3266 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 1460 ozs. of gold, or an average of 8 dwts. 22 grs. per ton. The receipts for the month amounted to 2553l.; total expenditure, 1886l.; profit, 616l.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER.—The quantity of coal at Kooronga, on March 26, was 1817 tons; at Kapunda, 748 tons; and at Port Adelaide, 1000 tons. The company's operations were progressing satisfactorily, and since the last advice a shipment of 19½ tons of copper had been made.

BON ACCORD.—A communication has just been received from the Hon. George Hall, Esq., of Adelaide, Chairman of the committee of the company there, in which he again strongly urges the desirableness of not parting with the property of this company, but of reconstituting it, and carrying it on with extended powers. He reiterates his views that this company, under such an arrangement as has been provided for by the formation of the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company (Limited), intended to take the place of the former company, would be likely to recover itself and retrieve its losses. By the arrangement referred to the shareholders of the Bon Accord Mining Company (Limited) are to receive share for share in the Yorke Peninsula Mining Company (Limited), which, in addition to taking over all the money, property, and assets of the Bon Accord Company, has secured the Kurilla Mine, with buildings, engine, machinery, &c., on Yorke Peninsula, in South Australia, on a lease for twenty-one years, to be worked on a royalty of 1-20th.

GREAT BARRIER.—The directors have received advices from the manager. Though the saw-mill had been got to work some time ago, difficulties had arisen in getting round the logs of timber, of which about 2,000,000 ft. had already been cut ready for sawing. To meet this the manager was negotiating, and hoped to conclude with some experienced parties to have the use of the mill for a limited period, and who would deliver the timber to the company, ready for sale, at 7s. per 100 ft. The manager writes:—"Timber is now selling at from 17s. to 20s. per 100 ft.—that is, ordinary market stuff; and the Government are calling for tenders for the supply of upwards of 1,000,000 ft. for hutting the troops for the winter. The demand for timber for the next twelve months will, probably, be greater than it has ever been before in this province; and I think I am not over sanguine in believing that within that period I shall be able to pay a larger dividend than has yet been contemplated. At present prices a net profit of from 7000l. to 12,000l. within 12 months is not only possible, but very probable. This, of course, depends upon an early arrangement with Dixon."

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—The directors have received advices from the superintendent at Sydney, dated March 21, with reports from the copper mines to the 19th, and from the colliery to the 18th of that month.—Copper Mines: The quantity of copper ore sampled during the month ending March 19 last was 149½ tons, giving, on assay, 15 tons of copper.—Smelting Works: Mr. Christie reports—"The quantity of fine copper made and dispatched amounts to 22 tons 13 cwt. 3 grs. 9 lbs. I judge the coarse copper and metal on hand will make 7½ tons more. About 5 tons of this I expect to refine and send to you by the 19th or 21st inst. I am happy to say that I have this month been enabled to make a reduction in the cost of the work to us of a trifle over 6d. per ton. The average price now is 4s. 9d. per ton. Bills of lading have been received for 16 tons of copper shipped to London, per *Egleman*. The copper ore on hand at the smelting works was 482 tons.—Lambton Colliery: The quantity of coal being sent from the pits to the Port of Newcastle was from 200 to 250 tons a day, which quantity would be increased in the course of a few days to 300 tons per day. Mr. Morehead, the superintendent, observes—"I have satisfaction in stating that since I last wrote a material improvement has taken place in the position and immediate prospects of this undertaking. No rise in the price of coal has yet taken place, but we have, and have had since, I may say a few days after the departure of the last mail, such a demand for the coals of this colliery as takes our present powers of production and appliances. These are, at the same time, daily expanding, so as to be adequate to a great permanent trade."

"We have reason to consider that the price of coal has reached the lowest, and will soon rise. Since I last wrote I have paid another visit to Lambton, when I went all through the workings. Mr. Croudaes considers the coal, on the whole, improving as the workings progress. Occasional patches of softer coal are passed through, but the general mass of the deposit, he thinks, gets harder and better as the ways are driven into the body of our property. When I was at Newcastle last there was a large tonnage of shipping than was, I believe, ever known to have been there before, and Lambton seemed to have then the greatest share of the trade. While our position and prospects in connection with the undertaking under consideration are thus improved, we have, and shall have, many difficulties and troubles to contend with. These I shall not dwell upon, believing we shall fight through them. We have no rival less to contend with now. If the coal trade continues to improve at Newcastle, which may reasonably be expected, we shall in the course of a few months try a sale of Lambton township allotments."

THE LAW OF MINES, MINERALS, AND QUARRIES.*

It is with sincere pleasure that we direct attention to Mr. Rogers' new work "On the Law of Mines, Minerals, and Quarries." The author seems to have grappled with every question bearing upon the subject, and to have traced the law from the earliest time to the present in a scientific, comprehensive, and learned manner. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the volume before us is a masterly production. It marks at once the lawyer and practical man of business—two qualities rarely combined in the same person; but Mr. Rogers' antecedents would have led us to expect such much of him. Having resided for some years in the mining districts, the author has been enabled to make himself acquainted with the practical mode of carrying on mining pursuits, and his experience in legal questions is well known. Before his call to the bar he had had several years' experience in the profession, and since then he has had the first position among his junior brethren in this branch of the profession. We do, therefore, sincerely recommend this volume, not only to the lawyer, but to all persons engaged or interested in mining pursuits who may desire to have a book of easy reference at hand. The book before us is, in reality, divided into two parts. There is first a summary of the laws of foreign states, with practical directions for obtaining Government grants to work foreign mines. The author himself assigns good reasons for devoting a portion of the work to foreign mines. He says—"Attention is directed to the laws relating to the principal states of Europe and America, on account of the growing importance of the subject, arising out of commercial treaties, the increasing mineral productions of foreign countries, and the consequent increase of English capital embarked in exploring the mineral wealth of foreign states. This, it is believed, is the first attempt which has been made to bring before the English lawyer the leading principles of foreign mining laws. In addition to a summary of the laws of each state, there will be found the French laws of 1791 and 1810, the basis of the legislation on mines in the principal states of Europe. And as it is desired to make this work practically useful, the mode of obtaining Government grants for exploring mines in the lands of private persons is pointed out. In some foreign countries the mode is complicated, and we have, consequently, been the more explicit upon this subject, especially as regards Germany and Spain. In this part of the volume will be found a few leading decisions on the law of foreign contracts and judgments, and the domicile of companies established for working foreign mines. These decisions show the control which will be exercised over owners or partners in foreign mines, resident in the British Isles, by our Courts, when the works and places of business are abroad, and when the place of business only is at home." We entirely concur in these observations, and can only express our gratitude to the author for having given so much valuable information in a comparatively small compass, for whilst the work exceeds 700 pages, less than 100 pages are devoted to foreign mines.

The second part of the work relates to the Law of Mines in England, Ireland, and Scotland. As a natural arrangement of the subject, the author first discusses the rights of the Crown, tracing those rights from the earliest to the present time, including the recent Acts respecting Royal rights to mines under the high seas and the sea shore. The rights of the Duchy of Cornwall are then shown through a series of 500 years, and the numerous Acts of Parliament passed in the reign of her present Majesty, including the 26 and 27 Vict., c. 49, are carefully reviewed. The author then proceeds to consider the law relating to private persons; and as owners, with limited interests in minerals unsevered from the soil, may sometimes work quarries, and not mines, a clear distinction is drawn between the two—a necessary preliminary precaution in a work of this extent, especially as those terms have given rise to some recent cases in our courts. The law of real property in freehold and copyhold lands, and the recent Acts for the inclosure of commons and waste lands, which contain so many provisions respecting minerals, are then considered. The rights of ecclesiastical persons to work the minerals in church lands, and the recent statutory provisions for enabling all ecclesiastical corporations, aggregate and sole, to work mines and alienate them, follow next in order. The first part of the law of real property is concluded by adding a chapter on the rights of persons with limited interests to grant leases, and otherwise to dispose wholly, or in part, of their mineral possessions; and these points have rendered it necessary for the author to refer to some length to the Settled Estates Acts, and the Acts for giving power of sale and leases to tenants for life, trustees, mortgagees, and others having limited or conditional estates. "Title by prescription and custom (the author informs us) is one of the most complicated branches of mining law, and the courts have recently shown but little disposition to favour it. The distinction between prescription and custom, and the requisites of a good title to either mode of acquiring mineral rights, and the general effect of the Prescription Act, are fully investigated."

This chapter is followed by the laws and customs of particular districts. "The Law of Mines, Minerals, and Quarries in Great Britain and Ireland, with a Summary of the Laws of Foreign States, and practical directions for obtaining Government Grants to work Foreign Mines." By ARNOLD ROGERS, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Stevens, Sons, and Haynes, 26, Bell-yard, Lincoln's Inn.

including those of Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, and Devon and Cornwall. Nearly the whole of the information here given is new to the public, and by far the larger portion to the people of the respective districts referred to; the most intricate of the local laws and customs have received a thorough investigation; those which have received the sanction of Parliament or of the judges are admitted as lawful customs, binding upon the community at large, whilst those which have no foundation but mere local usage to support them are stripped of their legal character.

Mr. Rogers then gives us what appears to be one of the important chapters of the book—the law relating to easements and servitudes. We have not had time since the publication of the work to examine in detail the merits of these complicated questions, but from a passage in the book it would appear as if the subject has been carefully considered. The author says: "A concise, and, it is hoped, a clear summary of the leading principles in this branch of law is given. The Roman law forms the basis of our propositions, and the masterly judgments of the American lawyers are freely and extensively quoted. From these principles we have endeavoured to show that there exist three important rights—the right of support which an owner is entitled to receive for his mine from the adjoining, adjacent, and subjacent soil, and, *vice versa*, the right of support which the owner of the soil and of buildings is entitled to receive from the minerals beneath the soil, when they are distinct properties, including support to railways, public works, and canals, when constructed in pursuance of Acts of Parliament; the right to streams and water-courses, the diversion and defilement of water, subterranean and spring water, artificial waters and water-courses; rights of way and way-leaves. We shall necessarily be led to a consideration of the remedies for the violation of the easements and privileges above specified." From this extract it would seem that the whole law respecting the improper working of mines is considered. Next follows the law of rating mines, minerals, quarries, and royalties, including the poor-rates, highway and county rates, tithes and rent-charges. Mr. Rogers then refers to the numerous accidents which have recently occurred in the working of mines, especially of collieries; and the statutory provisions and liabilities of owners, agents, and others, for neglecting to protect the workmen from unnecessary exposure to danger. The law which prohibits the employment of boys and girls under certain ages, the inspection of mines by persons appointed by the Government, the providing of more shafts than one for the ingress and egress of the colliers, the recovery of wages, the punishment of misdemeanours, the illegal combinations of masters and workmen, and the jurisdiction of justices, form important points of consideration.

We also notice that the law of the coal trade in London and the provinces is included; a valuable summary of the law, and much required by the general public. The author then takes a concise but useful survey of the remedies both at law and in equity for all injuries to mining property; and, in order to complete that part of the subject, a chapter is added on pleadings in actions at law, in relation to all matters referred to in the work. Criminal offences are defined, and the provisions of the criminal law consolidation statutes inserted. We must not forget to add that several forms of leases and licenses for searching for minerals and carrying on mining operations are given by the author. Thus we have endeavoured to give a very imperfect outline of the contents of this work. Its value must be apparent to the casual reader, and we entertain but little doubt that the lawyer will fully appreciate the vast amount of labour and time which must have been consumed about it. We can only hope that the good opinion which we have formed of the work will afford some consolation to the author. We shall take a future opportunity of examining those portions of the work which at present we have only been able casually to refer to; and, in conclusion, we will only now add that this work must be regarded as the great authority upon the questions of which it treats.

PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—Upon the proposition of Mr. Dillwyn, the House of Commons has sanctioned a select committee to enquire as to the most suitable arrangements to be made respecting the Patent Office Library and Museum, so that it may now be hoped that the convenience and utility of the Library will be so far increased that it may really answer the purpose for which it was intended. A most frivolous and highly obstructive order was put in operation on Tuesday, at the Patent Office Library, the indirect cause probably being an effort to imitate those who "build their little Babels of straw and cry, Behold my might!" because the appointment of the select committee, on the preceding evening, was likely to frustrate the plans for making the Library a rural institution. It has hitherto been permitted to those constantly using the Library to have the privilege of freely examining the indexes and printed specifications, the assistant librarians supplying the wants of strangers unacquainted with the precise arrangement of the books, and providing works less frequently consulted when applied for. By the new order every reader, instead of simply signing the visitors' book, and at once commencing his search, has to apply to the attendant for a printed form of application to read (which is at present supplied without charge, though, judging from the alterations in the mode of selling printed specifications, it may be anticipated that, ere long, it will be necessary to go to another department to have them stamped), and having obtained it, is required "to fill in, date, and to write his name and address," and further, "to write the title of each book, periodical, or specification he may require," the attendants being charged to permit no one to have more than one print in his possession at the same time. This latter arrangement is, doubtless, necessary to enable the first part of the order to be carried out, and reflects much credit upon the business tact of the individual who issued it, for it must be remembered that the entire Library is of considerably smaller size than many gentlemen's drawing-rooms, and infinitely less adapted to the purposes of a national library. It is stated that the obnoxious order emanated from Mr. Leonard Edmunds, and a stronger feeling than ever has, consequently, been excited against the system which permits one whose efforts must be much overtaxed by his well-remunerated duties, apart from patent business, to exercise control upon impressions received upon rare and hasty visits to the Patent Office. As private secretary to Lord Brougham, the greater portion of his valuable time must necessarily be employed; and, in addition to this, he has also the duties of Reading Clerk and Clerk of Private Committees in the House of Peers (which, judging from the liberal salary of 1500*l.* per annum which he receives, must also be onerous) to divert his attention from patent business, yet he is permitted to hold the offices of Clerk of the Patents, at a salary of 500*l.*, and Clerk to the Commissioner of Patents at a still further salary of 600*l.* per annum; there being, practically, no duties attached to the two last-named offices, except such as are unnecessarily created by the issue of such orders as that referred to. It is much to be hoped that the select committee will give their earliest attention to the improvement of the library arrangements, and will ascertain for the benefit of the public the amount of time that has (say during the past five years) been spent in the services of patentees in those offices which are universally considered to be sinecures.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT.—At the Society of Arts, Dr. Croce-Calvert, F.R.S., in the concluding lecture of his course of Cantor lectures, called attention to the metal magnesium, and exhibited specimens of wire made from it, and showed the brilliant light which its combustion affords. This light is so intense, and possesses to so great a degree the qualities of sunlight, that photographs can really be taken of objects illuminated by it. At the conclusion of the lecture several successful photographs were taken in 30 seconds, by M. Claudet, of Theobald's bust of the Prince Consort, in the anteroom of the society's lecture-hall, the first ever taken in London by means of this illuminating agent. The manufacture of this metal, it was stated, had been undertaken by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, who would shortly be prepared to supply the wire at the rate of 2*l.* per oz., or a length of 120 feet.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The standards for tin ore were again reduced on the 7th inst. 2*sd.* per cwt. all round, making the present quotations—Common, 9*sd.*; superior common, 9*sd.*; fine, 10*l.*; superior fine, 10*l.* 10*sd.*. No further change has taken place in metal, the market continuing very dull. The official drop of 4*sd.* per cwt. on the 3d inst. was scarcely appreciable, as fixed prices had not been adhered to, and consumers are looking for a further concession. The importations, &c., of tin into London during the present year exceed those of 1863 by 975 tons. The quantity of Straits tin is just double that of 1863, or 616 tons; and the Banca stock in Holland is nearly 30,000 alabs in excess of last year. Any advance in price just now, cannot, therefore, be looked forward to.—*West Briton.*

GATEHEAD IRONWORKS—NEW ROLLING-MILLS.—The pleasing ceremony of laying the foundation stone of these works was performed by Mrs. Edmond Crawshaw, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. These works, we understand, will occupy six acres of ground. The engines and machinery will be of the most complete description, and the manner in which the works will be laid out will be upon the latest and most approved principles. The firm of Hawks, Crawshaw, and Sons already employ upwards of 300 hands, and as soon as the new works are completed will be able to give employment to many hundreds more. The Gatehead Ironworks were originated by Mr. William Hawks, who died in 1755, aged 46 years, and have gradually increased from the humble dimensions to which the founder was confined to the proportions they now exhibit, and which the ceremony of Thursday is calculated to extend immensely. The founder of the works was great-grandfather of the late Alderman George Hawks. About a quarter of a century ago, an alliance was formed between Messrs. Hawks and the great ironmasters, Messrs. Crawshaw, and the progress made since the new partnership commenced has been rapid and extensive, so much so, as to entitle the works to rank with the very greatest in the kingdom. We need

hardly add that with such establishments the welfare of the district is intimately interwoven, and no locality of the North of England has more cause for thankfulness towards the workers in iron than our old borough of Gateshead.—*Gateshead Observer.*

THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.—The exports of Scotch pig-iron have established a steady progress this year, in fact, the development which they have acquired has been surprising. This will be seen by the annexed retrospective analysis of affairs in the first four months of the last five years:—

Month.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.	1860.
January.....Tons	38,476	30,467	44,729	39,267	38,625
February.....	45,843	38,867	39,614	33,070	26,888
March.....	61,525	80,909	44,495	33,474	29,152
April.....	76,176	70,995	66,976	77,356	63,858
Total.....	222,020	191,238	195,813	183,167	158,518

Comparing the figures for the first four months of 1864 with those for the corresponding period of 1860 we arrive at an increase of 53,502 tons, or 31.36 per cent. This is truly a surprising result.—Continental competition and the great progress realised during the previous 15 or 20 years.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.—When the blood is pure, its circulation perfect, and the nerves in good order, we are well. These pills possess a marvellous power in securing these great secrets of health, by purifying, regulating, and strengthening fluids and solids. Holloway's pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, dispel sick headache, quicken the action of the liver, and act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The weak and delicate may take them without fear. Holloway's pills are eminently serviceable to invalids of irritable constitution, as they raise the action of every organ to its natural standard, and universally exercise a calming and sedative influence.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 16th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF CAKE COPPER. And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 16th day of May, 1864, after which hour no tender will be received. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

India Office, May 6, 1864.

Board of Trade.

TO ENGINEERS.—Notice is hereby given, that the BOARD OF TRADE are about to APPOINT AN ENGINEER SURVEYOR OF STEAM VESSELS, under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, for the CLYDE and SURROUNDING DISTRICTS. Applicants will be examined as to their competency and character. Applications, accompanied by testimonials, or certified copies, &c., should be forwarded to the Board of Trade before the 31st inst. Particulars will be sent in reply to letters addressed to the Secretary, Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W.

Board of Trade, May 10, 1864.

SPIEGELEISEN.—SPECULAR PIG IRON, of the VERY BEST QUALITY, £7 10*s.* PUDDLED STEEL, in ∇ bars, £11 10*s.* f.o.b. at HULL. Samples on application. JULIUS GOLDSTEIN, Hamburg.

IRON SHEETS, AND BEST MANGANESE SPIEGELEISEN. L. REULEAUX, JUN., LIEGE, BELGIUM.

BEST MANGANESE SPIEGELEISEN DELIVERED AT ANY PORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—For testimonials, and all information, apply to Wm. Bird and Co., 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT TO SLATE MERCHANTS AND SMALL CAPITALISTS.—The ADVERTISER (to meet some engagements) is DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF £5000 WORTH OF PAID-UP SHARES IN A FIRST-CLASS SLATE QUARRY, in nearly full work. The enormous demand for slates would render this a most advantageous investment to anyone in the trade.—Address W. PEARCE and Co., 100, Leadenhall-street, City.

THE CROWAN AND WENDRON TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), PARISH OF CROWAN, CORNWALL.—An EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN wanted for this mine.—Applications, with terms and references, to be sent to JOHN BLACKBURN, solicitor, 63, Abchurch-lane, London.

WANTED, for the NEW DEVON CONSOLS COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) A SECOND HAND 30 to 50 in. STEAM ENGINE, in good working order, suitable for pumping and hauling.—Apply by letter, to the Secretary, 1, Coleman-street-buildings, Moorgate-street, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a LEAD SMELTING WORKS, by a young man who has acquired a practical knowledge in hearth and furnace smelting (Pattinson's process), assaying, &c., and can keep accounts. Satisfactory reference.—Address, "Smelter," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Cornishman, who will be disengaged in about a fortnight, as MINE AGENT and ENGINEER, either in one or both capacities, as may be required. He has filled a situation in both capacities for some years. No objection to go abroad, as he has been some years on the Continent, and talks Spanish. Testimonials, with specimens of drawings, &c., can be produced.—Address, "P. A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SECRETARY or CLERK in a MINING OFFICE, by a young man well qualified, who has had nine years' experience, and can give most satisfactory references. London preferred.—Address, "J. B.," Post-office, Ashburton, Devon.

WANTED, by a COMMERCIAL MAN of considerable EXPERIENCE in the IRON and METALS TRADE, who has also a knowledge of general castings and ironwork, an AGENCY in LONDON for a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.—Address by letter, to "A. M. L.," Post-office, Paddington-green, London, W. Unexceptionable references given.

WANTED, a 24 in. WINDING and STAMPING ENGINE. Particulars to be forwarded to Mr. Thomas Hollow, Lelant, Hayle. March 28, 1864.

AN ASSAYER, of good PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WANTS a SITUATION. Good references, &c.—Address to "X.," Post-office, Lymington, Hants.

A GENTLEMAN HOLDING A LARGE QUANTITY of MINING SHARES, which he WISHES TO DISPOSE OF, is DESIROUS to MEET with a GENTLEMAN who will UNDERTAKE the SALE of them. Liberal terms will be allowed.—Address, "D. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, with good certificates from one of the best Austrian Mining colleges, and a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of SILVER ORES, and the VARIOUS MANIPULATIONS to which they are subjected, besides a great PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in ASSAYING, SMELTING, and SURVEYING, and all that belongs to mining in general, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT.—Address, "Z.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, &c.—WANTED, a SET of PUMPS, about 50 yards, working barrel from 9 in. to 12 in. diameter.—Address, "D.," Post-office, Belper, Derbyshire.

TO IRON MASTERS, COPPER SMELTERS, &c.—WANTED, by an influential, old established house in Manchester, AGENCIES for the SALE of PIG and WROUGHT IRON, COPPER, and TIN. As the advertisers do an extensive machine export trade, they are in a position to influence large orders. Only first-class houses need apply.—Address, "R 35," Post-office, Manchester.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—A PARTY in GLASGOW, who has an extensive connection, and who could influence a large trade with Clyde shipbuilders, DESIRES a FIRST-CLASS AGENCY for ANGLE and T-IRON, SHIP and BOILER PLATES, and SHEET IRON, or for any of these singly.—Address, "M. A. C.," care of Messrs. Anderson and Watt, 64, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—A GENTLEMAN having an extensive connection with manufacturers, merchants, and others, would be GLAD to UNDERTAKE the SALE of INVENTIONS or PATENTED ARTICLES, on commission.—Apply to Mr. RAWLE, patent office, 14, Clare-street, Bristol. N.B.—Continental and foreign agencies solicited.

TO BE LET, for a term of 21 years, a VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY, situated at the foot of the far-famed Parys Mountain, AMLWCH, ANGLESEY.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor, Mr. GEO. R. HUGHES, Llanthdy Mawr; or to Mr. JAMES M. WILLIAMS, Assay Master to the Mona Mine Proprietors. Amlwch, Anglesey, North Wales, May 12, 1864.

IRON and TIN-PLATE TRADES.—MOST ELIGIBLE SITE, with water-power, and a clear stream for tin-plate purposes. Extensive canal frontage, close to railway station and siding. Coal abundant and cheap. Near Newport, Monmouthshire.—Apply to Mr. THOS. THOMAS, land agent, auctioneer, &c., Neath, Glamorganshire.

FOR SALE, the RIGHT to the PATENT of a VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT in VALVES and BUCKETS for PUMPS, and in VALVES or COCKS for OTHER USES.—For particulars, apply to Mr. W. T. RAWLE, patent and mining agent, 39, Badge-street, Bristol.

DIVIDEND TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.—TO BE SOLD, FIVE HUNDRED SHARES (of £1 each, fully paid-up), at par, in the WIVELISCOMBE STATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Apply to Mr. RENDALL, 43, Moorgate-street, City.

DEAR ALFRED, —On NO ACCOUNT BUY THE SHARES, as you said. I have private but certain information that they will FALL GREATLY. I sell all mine this week. I have lost the address you gave me, so insert this. Letter for you at the old place.—Yours ever, W.

THE ROSSA GRANDE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above company are REMOVED to 182, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. May 13, 1864. By order of the Board, J. JAMESON THURAN, Sec.

THE HAREHOPE GILL LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED), WEARDALE, DURHAM. To be registered under the Companies Act, 1862. Capital £100,000, in 20,000 shares of £5 each. 10*s.* per share on application, and £1 on allotment. Further calls at intervals of not less than three months, and not to exceed £1 per share.

DIRECTORS. JOHN DENTON, Esq., merchant, Leeds, Director of the London and Hamburg Bank. JAMES HASTIE, Esq., Stoneham-place, Brentwood, Essex. COL. THOMAS EDMOND KNOX, C.B., United Service Club, Pall Mall. CAPEL COAPE, Esq., } Directors of the Commercial Finance Company (Limited). JOHN EVANS TIBBS, Esq., } WILLIAM WESTCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Broom, Bagshaw, and Westcott), 35, Coleman-street, London.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank, London, Liverpool, and Manchester. SOLICITOR—George Brady, Esq., 5, Mitre-court, Temple, E.C. BROKER—Henry Lloyd, Esq., 8, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London. OFFICE, —75, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for purchasing and fully developing the celebrated Harehope Gill Lead Mine, near Walsingham, in Durham, close to the Bishopley branch of the Wear Valley Railway.

This locality is the richest lead mining district in the kingdom (see tabular statement compiled from Hunt's Mineral Statistics in full prospectus), and contains the following valuable mines:—viz., Bellhouse, Dryburn, Stanhopeburn Holywell, the Great Silt, Silt Pasture, Cornhill, Hush, California, Sharnbury, and Fikeston.

The most important and productive lodes of this district pass through Harehope Gill Mine—viz., the Great Silt vein, which is the champion lode of Weardale, the Sun, the North Leads, the Brondwood, and several minor veins.

The workings at Harehope Gill Mine are being pushed on with great vigour, and are yielding larger quantities of ore than was anticipated. The directors, therefore, feel confident that dividends will be paid shortly of from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

The directors have entered into a preliminary contract for the purchase of the lease (about 900 acres), and extensive works and plant for £40,000, half that amount to be paid in shares.

Applications for shares to be made to the bankers, brokers, solicitors, or at the company's offices, where specimens of the ore may be seen, and full prospectuses and reports obtained.

Extracts from Report of JESSE HITCHINS, Esq., Mining Engineer, March 15, 1864.

"I particularly examined the twenty fathom level at the bottom of the twelve fathom limestone, when I found the great silt vein to be of great width and strength. I found enough in the appearance and product of these veins to satisfy me that in the bearing sills they will yield large quantities of ore. There is no hesitation in pronouncing this adventure to present a very fine field for mining enterprise, the more so existing, as it does, in a first-class mineral district, so long celebrated for its great riches. I therefore advise a most vigorous and energetic prosecution of operations. In addition to the lead veins in this property, the great bed of limestone crops out near the Burn, close to the railway, for this stone as a flux for the different iron furnaces in the district, and for agricultural purposes there is an immense demand. Three hundred tons a day, at 6*d.* per ton profit, will realise £2250 a year, and allowing wear and tear of machinery £250, leaves £2000 net from this source alone."

Extract from the Report of Capt. J. T. BELL, M.E. "When once the mine is in full working condition the shaft may be put down deeper in the lower limestones, then the returns of the mine are likely to be large, yielding £40,000 or £50,000 worth of lead in a year."

Extract from the report of JOHN ROBINSON, Principal Mining Agent for 40 years to the Allendale Mining Company.

"An adit level is driven at Harehope Gill from the working-floors 400 fms., to cut the different veins in the coal sill. From workings now in operation ore is raised in large quantities, leaving a good profit. The veins in this royalty (Harehope Gill) are worked by Mr. Beaumont at the 'Silt' Mine, where they have the vein 20 ft. wide, and have raised, within my knowledge for the last 20 years, 6000 bins of ore annually, or 2400 tons, worth £34,000 a year."

NORTH WHEAL SETON COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £25,000, in 1000 shares of £25 each. Deposit, £2 10*s.* per share.

CHAIRMAN.—J. T. FENTON, Esq., Stapleton House, Leeds, Colliery Owner. **BANKERS.**—Messrs. Beckett and Co., Leeds.

SECRETARY.—G. Simpson, 55, Albion-street, Leeds. **MANAGERS.**—C. and C. Thomas, Redruth, Cornwall.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the North Seton Mine, which is situated at Camborne, in Cornwall, the richest district in Europe for copper, and to the west of the celebrated Setons and Tolgus Mines, which have realised immense profits, the West Seton Mine alone having returned in one year £49,000, and still being one of the richest mines in the district.

Shafts have been sunk in this set, and three promising lodes discovered, two of them from 4 ft. to 5 ft. wide, and the other from 7 ft. to 8 ft. wide.

Applications for shares and prospectuses to be made to Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, 55, Albion-street, Leeds.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMPANY OF LONDON (LIMITED). 54, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank, Lombard, E.C. The company discount approved mercantile and other bills, make advances on negotiable securities, and undertake financial business generally.

WILLIAM HALL, Sec.

MR. T. CARTHEW—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 17A, SISE LANE, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C.—SHAREHOLDERS in the FOLLOWING COMPANIES will please NOTICE the ABOVE ADDRESS:—THE CAPE CORNWALL ST. JUST CONSOLIDATED TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). THE ST. JUST CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. THOMAS CARTHEW, MINING OFFICES, 17A, SISE LANE, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON, E.C. Reliable information respecting mining generally can be obtained by applying as above. Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 20 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALIESIN, SHREWSBURY, has very carefully selected SEVERAL LEAD, COPPER, and GOLD SETTS in the highly mineralised districts of CARDIGANSHIRE and MERIONETH, some of which he is working privately himself, and are turning out very satisfactorily. Mr. WILLIAMS WISHES to MEET with a *bona fide* PARTY who can ASSIST HIM to PROVIDE the NECESSARY MACHINERY to RENDER their PRODUCE MARKETABLE.

CAPT. WILLIAMS WANTS AN OFFER for FIFTY SHARES in the HAVAN SILVER-LEAD MINES; £4 per share has been paid. An early application should be made. Mr. WILLIAMS has also business to do in the Cwm-symlog Mines.—Tyn-y-Wern, Taliesin, Shrewsbury, May 11, 1864.

CARDIGANSHIRE MINING OFFICES. Mining friends and the public generally that, in consequence of the numerous applications and requests they have received, they now UNDERTAKE the INSPECTING and REPORTING on MINES.

The several members of the firm having had many years' experience in mining in all its branches is the best guarantee of their ability in such matters; and they trust that, by carefully examining the mines they visit, and faithfully reporting thereon, and by constantly watching the progress of both old and new undertakings, they will be able to supply a want that has been greatly felt in the district, and give every information and advice that may be required.

OFFICES, 44, MARINE TERRACE, ABERYSTWITTH.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for April contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt *frank* postage stamps. 38, Dowgate-hill Chambers London, E.C.

CHIVERTON MINING DISTRICT.—MR. R. SYMONS begs to inform the subscribers to his forthcoming Map that the delay of the publication has arisen from the circumstance that the boundaries of some of the mines are undetermined; as soon as these are settled the work will proceed to completion. Truro, March 24, 1864.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT MR. GRIFFITH, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT of SUCCESS of ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS and OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 25, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—CAPT. BRYANT (for 16 years second captain of the Burn Burn Mines) is PREPARED to EXAMINE and REPORT upon any MINES or MINERAL DISCOVERIES in the ABOVE-NAMED COLONY.—Address, Capt. BRYANT, Kooringa, South Australia.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES UNDERTAKEN at MODERATE CHARGES, by MR. ARTHUR EVANS, LECTURER on CHEMISTRY, NORMAL COLLEGE, SWANSEA.—Parcels to be directed Mr. A. EVANS, 12, High-street, Swansea.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE.

THE TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Capital £200,000, of which one-half will be issued in 6000 shares of £20 each.
Deposit upon application, £1 per share; £2 per share upon allotment. An interval of two months between each call.
It is not intended at present to call up more than £10 per share.

Directors.
Capt. T. A. BLAKELY (late R.A.), the Blackly Ordnance Works, Southwark.
HENRY ALERA HANKEY, Esq., 25, New Broad-street, London.
PHILIP HENRY BENNETT, Esq. (Messrs. H. Leighton and Co.), 19, Mark-lane, London, and Shanghai, China.
GEORGE PAYNE KITSON, Esq., 9, King's Arms-yard, London.
CHARLES BURN, Esq., Little Pife House, Whitehall.
J. J. RUSSELL, Esq. (Messrs. J. Russell and Sons), Wednesbury, Birmingham.
Consulting Engineers.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—J. VAVASSOR, Esq., the Blackly Ordnance Works, Southwark.
MINING DEPARTMENT—John Hocking, Jun., Esq., Redruth.

BANKERS.
The Agricultural and United Bank, Cannon-street, London.
Messrs. Gill, Sons, and Co., Tavistock.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. Thomas, Esq., 24, Basinghall-street, London; Charles Wescomb, Esq., Exeter.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Cunliffe and Beaumont, 43, Chancery-lane; and J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., 77, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London.
BROKERS. Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
SECRETARY. F. T. ROLLS, Esq.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.—14, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This company is established to carry out, on an important scale, the manufacture of steel under Bessemer's or other patents, to construct steel ordnance, manufacture steel shot and shell, draw steel wire, manufacture and erect steam engines, boilers, and all kinds of machinery and implements for mining, manufacturing, and agricultural purposes, and to carry on the business of engineers and millwrights, at Tavistock, in the county of Devon.

The directors only consider it necessary to allude to the large profits realised by the manufacture of steel (which at the present cost of its manufacture must ultimately take the place of iron in most instances), and the remunerative business of manufacturing steel ordnance, shot, and shell for foreign governments, to satisfy shareholders that handsome dividends will be realised.

The premises are easily accessible by canal from Plymouth Sound, and by railway from all other parts of the kingdom, and being situated in the midst of a prosperous and constantly increasing mining district, a large amount of business with mines can be ensured.

No promotion money whatever will be paid.
Of the first issue of 6000 shares, nearly one-half have been subscribed for, and the remainder are now offered to the public.
Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected at the offices of the company, and of the solicitors, 43, Chancery-lane, and 77, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company; of the bankers to the company, in London and Tavistock; of the brokers, and of the solicitors.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the deposit will be made available towards the payment due on allotment, and the balance (if any) will be returned to the applicant.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Tavistock Ironworks and Steel Ordnance Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £ , I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the Tavistock Ironworks and Steel Ordnance Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay such calls as may from time to time be made upon them; and I agree to become a member of the company, and to sign the Articles of Association when required, and I request you to place my name upon the register of members in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Name in full.....
Profession or occupation.....
Residence in full.....
Date.....

THE TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS AND STEEL ORDNANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in the above company will be RECEIVED AFTER TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for LONDON, and THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for the COUNTRY. By order of the Board, F. T. ROLLS, Sec.

THE ASHTON VALE IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £150,000, in 6000 shares of £25 each.
4000 shares to be first issued, of which only 2400 remain for allotment.
Deposit 10s. per share on application, and £1 10s. per share on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY ABBOT, Esq. (Deputy Chairman of the Bristol Waterworks Company), Bristol.
EDWARD BUSH, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas and Edward Bush), engineer, Bristol.
EDWIN KNIGHT, Esq., Ashton Vale Ironworks, Bristol.
JOHN LUCAS, Esq. (Messrs. Lucas Brothers and Co.), merchant, Bristol. (Bath).
JOHN LUM STOTHERT, Esq. (Messrs. Stothert and Pitt), engineer, Newark Foundry, Thomas Street, Taylor, Esq., Rochleaze, Sneyd Park, Bristol.
ARCHIBALD VICKERS, Esq. (late Manager of the Bristol Cotton Works), Victoria House, Clifton. (With power to add to their number.)
CONSULTING MANAGER AND ENGINEER.—S. H. Blackwell, Esq., Dudley.

BANKERS.
Sir William Miles, Bart., and Co., Bristol.
Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., Lombard-street, London.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Abbot, Lucas, and Leonard, Albion Chambers, Bristol.
Messrs. Jones, Blandland, and Jones, Crosby-square, London.
SECRETARIES (pro tem.)—Messrs. Barnard, Thomas, and Co., Albion Chambers, Bristol.

PROSPECTUS.
The company is formed to acquire and work the Ashton Vale coal and iron ores, and certain other mineral rights and properties, and to establish the manufacture of wrought and finished iron in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol.

The Ashton Vale liberty comprises Sir Greville Smyth's estate in Ashton, with other intermixed properties, extending on the one side from the River Avon (on which the company possesses important rights of wharfage), to the Bristol and Exeter Railway on the other; the Hopewell ironstone tract at Kingswood, and certain rights of working the hematite veins of Ashton Hill. The Bristol and Portishead Railway will pass close adjoining the works.

The mineral wealth of the immediate vicinity is practically unlimited, and no position more advantageous exists in the kingdom for the erection of large ironworks.

The coal and coke are well adapted for smelting and forge purposes. Locomotive coke, of the first quality, together with good smith's coal, is also produced at the colliery. The total area of the Somersetshire coal fields is not less than 150 square miles, or nearly two-thirds more than that of South Staffordshire, whilst for varieties of ores and ironstone few places have a greater range than Ashton Vale. It possesses in its own coal measures many beds of workable argillaceous stones. At Kingswood (where the company will possess a considerable tract) there is a very important bed of black-band, associated with the beds of argillaceous stones. On Ashton Hill and at Harrow Gurney are numerous veins of hematite, whilst ores for admixture can be brought from the Forest of Dean at one-half the rate, and from Whitehaven and Ulverston considerably under the rate of carriage to South Staffordshire.

About 6000 tons of pig-iron have already been smelted at Ashton Vale from the coal and cokes produced at the colliery, and the quality attained was extremely good, comparing in that respect with the best makes of the kingdom. Materials in abundance exist at Ashton for making the very best iron, adapted for boiler, ship, and armour-plates and sheets, at a less cost than in South Staffordshire.

The local market at Bristol for manufactured iron is very extensive, as well for export as for home consumption. The change now in progress from wood to iron as the material for shipbuilding must also insure a constant demand for sheets and plates, whilst the establishment of this manufacture at her own doors would largely increase the trade and add to the general prosperity of the city of Bristol.

Upon all manufactured iron sold or consumed in Bristol the saving of carriage alone would in itself be a large profit, the carriage from South Staffordshire to Bristol being 9s. a ton, whilst for the London market almost an equal, and for Liverpool a very considerable, saving in carriage would also be effected.

A most complete report upon the capabilities of the Ashton Vale Works, as well as the advantages possessed by the neighbourhood for the establishment of ironworks, accompanied by calculations as to returns, has been prepared by Mr. S. H. Blackwell, of Dudley, a practical ironmaster and eminent mineral authority, and can be procured on application to the secretaries. Testimonials as to the quality of the iron cokes and coal produced at Ashton, of the most unexceptionable character, accompany the report.

Specimens of the coals and ores of the district, and of finished iron from pigs produced at the Ashton Vale Works, can be seen at the offices of the secretaries.

The existing works and fixed plant comprise drawing and ventilating shafts and machinery capable of raising 300 tons per day; apparatus for washing the small coal, exceeding 100 tons daily; 44 coke-ovens, capable of manufacturing 300 tons weekly; with blast-furnace and engine, hot-air ovens, cupolas, casting-houses, foundries, and fire and common brick-works, all of the most improved and substantial character. These works, with the colliery leases, &c., will be purchased for £20,000, of which £40,000 will be taken in paid-up shares and the remainder by debentures secured on the property of the company, payable by ten yearly instalments, with interest in the meantime half-yearly, so that all capital now subscribed will be appropriated to the erection of rolling-mills and the further extension of the works. The vendors reserve the option of converting the debentures into shares at par.

It was calculated that the profits, before the recent advance in iron, would be from 15 to 20 per cent. upon the capital; these will be considerably increased with the improvement in price, which is at present equal to 40s. per ton on finished iron.

Interest at 5 per cent. per annum on all sums paid on calls will be paid half-yearly, and the profits divided annually.

Applications for shares, in the annexed form, to be addressed to the secretaries, Albion Chambers, Bristol.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Directors of the Ashton Vale Iron Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to allot me shares in the Ashton Vale Iron Company (Limited), on which I have this day paid £ to the Bank of.....
Name.....
Profession.....
Residence.....
Date.....

THE ASHTON VALE IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).

In consequence of numerous applications, we are desired to state that the CALLS upon shares in this company will be PAYABLE in the FOLLOWING MANNER:—10s. on application, and £1 10s. upon allotment; £3 upon the first call, to be made shortly after allotment, and the remainder by calls not exceeding £5 each, payable at intervals of not less than three months from each other. These payments will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

BARNARD, THOMAS, AND CO., Public Accountants, Albion Chambers, Bristol.

BUTE WEST DOCK, CARDIFF—NOTICE OF CLOSING.

REPAIRS being IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED at the ENTRANCE to the BUTE WEST DOCK, it is NECESSARY to CLOSE IT, and NO VESSELS can be ADMITTED AFTER THIS DATE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
The vessels now in the dock will be passed out to sea as soon as practicable.
The repairs will be at once undertaken, and executed with all possible dispatch.
The traffic at the But East Dock will be carried on as usual.
By order of the Trustees of the Marquess of Bute,
GEORGE JOHNSON, Dock Master.

But Docks Office, Cardiff, April 23, 1864.

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF—BUTE EAST DOCK.

Notice is hereby given, that DURING the CLOSING of the BUTE WEST DOCK FOR REPAIRS, the TRAFFIC at the BUTE EAST DOCK will, if necessary, be CARRIED ON UNINTERRUPTEDLY NIGHT AND DAY.
By order of the Trustees of the Marquess of Bute,
GEORGE JOHNSON, Captain R.N., Dock Master.

But Docks Office, Cardiff, April 30, 1864.

BUTE DOCKS, CARDIFF—NOTICE is hereby given, that from

and after this date the THREE STAIRS situate on the SOUTH-WEST SIDE of the BUTE EAST DOCK will, during the closing of the But West Dock for necessary repairs, be APPROPRIATED EXCLUSIVELY to the TRAFFIC passing over the TAFF VALE RAILWAY COMPANY'S EAST BRANCH.
By order of the Trustees of the Marquess of Bute,
JOHN MCCONNOCHE, Resident Engineer.

Engineer's Office, But Docks, Cardiff, May 5, 1864.

MINES IN GERMANY, IRON AND MANGANESE.

SEVERAL MINES, situated near the Rhine (within three miles of Coblenz) are TO BE SOLD at once, owing to the sudden death of the proprietor. The ore is of excellent quality, and has been smelted to great advantage in Newwed, and various other places.—Further particulars may be had of CARLESS, BLAGDEN, and Co., 2, New London-street, London, E.C.

TO MINE SPECULATORS.—ON SALE, the MINING SETT,

45 in. STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, PIT WORK, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the NORTH HALLENBEAGLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). The mine is situate about two miles from Redruth, and half a mile from Scorrier station, is close to North Trekerby, Brigant, Great North Downs, near Wheal Rose, Hallenbeagle, Great Busy, &c., an important mining district. Offers may be addressed to Mr. JOHN BINGLEY, engineer, Leeds, up to the 31st May inst.—Further information may be had by application to the agent, at the mine.

GREAT WHEAL ALFERED MINE, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE, a 65 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, in good working condition, and first piece of rod, with strong forged caps and side plates. Also, a 25 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, in good working condition, with powerful crusher attached.—Apply to Mr. JOHN BURGESS, Barncoose, Redruth; Mr. BUCKLE, on the mine; or to Mr. D. COHEN, 35, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

RICH IRON, COPPER, LEAD, AND ZINC MINES TO

LET.—The hematites, apatites, or steel and titanium iron mines, each extend 1½ miles. Veins proven 10 to 30 feet wide. The royalties referred to Glasgow practical ironmasters, freight only 2s. 3d. to Glasgow, and can be put on board for 1s. 9d. The copper, lead, and zinc are very rich. Like the British Copper Company's veins, belonging to Mr. Forster, heavily worked in the great value of the ores. The royalty is only 1-15th, and NO FIXED MONEY RENT ASKED.—Apply to the proprietor, W. FORLON, Esq., of Erins, near Tarbert, Lochfyne.

IMPORTANT TO COAL PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS,

AND OTHERS.—THE OWNERS of VALUABLE MINES of COAL, lying within and under a compact freehold estate of 150 acres, situate about three miles from the important manufacturing town of Blackburn, Lancashire, are PREPARED to treat for the ABSOLUTE SALE of the COAL, or to enter into favourable arrangements for leasing the same for a term of years. Good turnpike roads intersect the estate, and the same is within very easy distance of railway and canal.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. ROBINSON and SON, solicitors, Blackburn.

CHILTON COLLIERY—TO BE LET, by the Trustees of the

Right Honourable the Earl of Eildon, all the VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL lying under the GREAT and LITTLE CHILTON ESTATES, belonging to the Earl of Eildon, situated near FERRYHILL, in the county of Durham, and containing together about 1240 acres.

A shaft has been sunk on the Little Chilton estate, and the upper seams—viz., the "Five Quarter" and the "Main Coal," have been worked under a portion of the estates. The former is found at 40 fms. from the surface 4 ft. 4 in. thick, and the main coal at 52 fms. from the surface 3 ft. 6 in. thick, both seams producing coals well suited for house consumption.

The boring was also made to the Harvey seam, 51 fms. below the main coal, and found to have a section of 3 ft. 7 in.; and it is believed that this seam will produce the description of coal for which so great a demand exists for coking and manufacturing purposes.

The boring was not continued below the Harvey seam, but it is confidently expected, judging from other sinkings made in the neighbourhood, that the Brockwell seam will also be found, this being an extremely valuable seam, and well adapted for house consumption or coking.

The estates are intersected by the West Hartlepool and North-Eastern Railway, by means of which great facilities are afforded for vending the coals and coke for shipment, for sale, and for supplying the great and increasing demand for manufacturing the ironstone now so extensively worked in the adjoining district of Cleveland.

A sufficient number of cottages for the workmen required for an extensive colliery, also agents' houses and offices, have been built on the estate, and are the property of the Earl of Eildon.

The situation of this property, its favourable position as regards the Cleveland ironstone district, and the abundance of coal and limestone underneath the estates, suggest the locality as being well suited for the erection of blast furnaces and ironworks.

The new lease can have the current-going stock belonging to the lessors, at a valuation. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, mining engineer, Tynemouth, Northumberland.—Tynemouth, March 17, 1864.

SCOTTISH AND UNIVERSAL FINANCE BANK.

To be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act.
Capital £1,000,000, with power to increase to £2,000,000.
20,000 shares of £50 each. First issue, 10,000 shares.
£1 on application, £4 on allotment, and £5 in three months.

It is not intended to call up more than £25 per share. In the event of no allotment of shares being made the deposit money will be returned in full. If more shares are applied for than are allotted the surplus of the deposit money will be applied to the payment due on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the brokers, and at the offices of the company, Home, foreign, and colonial contracts.
Head offices London and Glasgow, with branches in Paris and New York.
More than half the capital being already subscribed for, the list will remain open only a few days; and, by a resolution of the board, the whole of the remaining shares will be allotted in strict order of application pro rata.

By the constitution of the association the directors are not to be paid for their services until the shareholders shall have received 7 per cent. dividend out of the profits, thus pledging their own remuneration on the success of the company.

DIRECTORS.
HENRY FREDERICK DOWNES, Esq. (Messrs. Downes and Sons), Director Public Works Company.
GEORGE GRANT, Esq., late Sub-Treasurer to the Bombay Government.

CYRUS LEGG, Esq., Director of the Mercantile Union Insurance Company.
A. ROSSELLI, Esq. (Messrs. Roselli Brothers), merchant, Rood-lane.
ANGELO USIGLIO, Esq., merchant, Great Tower-street.
WILLIAM CROSKILL, Esq., Beverley.
CHARLES WELLS, Esq., shipowner, Director of the London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company.

CHALMERS IZET PATON, Esq. (Hugh Paton, 9, Princess-street, Edinburgh).
WILLIAM JAMES WATSON, Esq. (Messrs. Haggard and Co.)
(With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS.—The Imperial Bank (Limited), Lombard, London.
BROKERS.—Lowell and Co., Esq., 3, Copthall Chambers, London.
Messrs. Macmillan and Sidey, Princes-street, Edinburgh.
J. Perry, Esq., Birmingham.
Messrs. Adamson and Horne, Aberdeen.
W. K. Jackson, Esq., Preston.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Mayhew, 28, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.
AUDITORS.—Charles Smith and Sons, New Broad-street, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.
61, CORNHILL, AND 120, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The objects proposed to be effected by this company are—
1.—To receive money at call or on deposit for fixed terms, and the ordinary business of bankers.
2.—To grant temporary or permanent loans on approved public securities or private undertakings of undoubted merit and known solidity.
3.—To make advances on merchandise and dock and other warrants, on title-deeds of property in possession or reversion for any temporary purpose, on contracts for carrying out or the finishing of works, or any other securities where their safety is unquestionable, and the benefit to the company sufficiently advantageous.

4.—The purchase and sale of the precious metals in all their forms. The company will be enabled, by its facilities and connections, to import and export bullion, and to deal in foreign coins and bank-notes on an extensive scale.
5.—By means of the Paris branch it is proposed to undertake the shipment of silver to the East via Marseilles, which can be done at a considerable saving of expense and time.

6.—The business transacted by the issue of small bills and letters of credit for the convenience of travellers and emigrants is incredible. Remittances from America to Ireland alone amount to several millions sterling per annum. By affording the same facilities to the English, German, and French population of America it is confidently anticipated that most profitable business can be done.
7.—To negotiate approved foreign or inland bills, to transmit funds in specie, and in bills or otherwise, to any foreign state, and to arrange purchases or sales of any British or foreign securities at home and abroad.
8.—To cash coupons, and to realise or undertake the management of the dividends on loan or other securities.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, at the temporary offices of the company, or the brokers.

NOTICE.
Since issuing the prospectus on Thursday last arrangements have been concluded for the amalgamation of the business and connections of Messrs. Haggard and Co. (formerly Bult and Co.), 85 and 86, Cheapside, bankers and bullion merchants, who retain a large share interest in the company. One of the firm joins the board, and Mr. Henry Haggard will be the manager of the bullion and banking departments.

This, the third important amalgamation already concluded, enables this company to commence operations with an established profitable connection, and a certain prospect of an early dividend.

Scottish and Universal Finance Bank (Limited), 61, Cornhill, and 120, Bishopsgate-street, May 12, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.
IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the PENHAUGH MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 7th day of May inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Henry Edgcombe, a creditor of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the offices of Winslow Jones, Esq., Cathedral-yard, Exeter, within the said Stannaries, on Thursday, the 19th day of May instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to F. F. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavits verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitor, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge pro folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 16th day of May inst., and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitor, or agent.

Applications for the appointment of an official liquidator of the said company may be made at the time and place aforesaid.

JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, of Truro
(Agent for Henry Caunter, of Liskeard, Solicitor for the Petitioner).
Dated Truro, May 7, 1864.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.
IN RE SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE.
TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause Rabey, Jun., v. Bray and Others, dated the 26th day of March last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 26th day of May inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon.

935 (6000ths) SHARES of the defendant William Henry Bray, Of and in the said MINE.
JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Truro
(Plaintiff's Solicitor).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 12, 1864.

HOLMBUSH MIKE, STOKES CLIMSLAND, CORNWALL.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF MINE MATERIALS.
MESSRS. RENDELL AND JOHNS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the above mine, on Tuesday, the 17th of May inst., the following

MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.:—
ONE 80 in. cylinder ENGINE, with FOUR BOILERS 46 tons.
ONE 50 in. cylinder ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS 20 tons.
ONE 18 in. cylinder ENGINE, with ONE BOILER 7 tons.
ONE 15 in. cylinder ENGINE, with ONE BOILER 5 tons.

Also, a large number of pumps, H. pieces, dozerpieces, and plunger poles, several lots of useful iron and timber, miners' tools, &c., together with the count-house furniture. Particulars will appear in catalogues, which may be had of the auctioneers. Sale to commence precisely at Twelve o'clock.

For viewing the same, apply to the agents, on the mine; and for further particulars to Messrs. DUNFORD and KANKE, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London; FRANCIS PATER, Esq., Redruth; or to Capt. RD. PRYOR, Wheal Trelawny Mine, near Liskeard.

THE VALUABLE LEASE, MACHINERY, PLANT, AND STORES OF THE

CAPARTHA LEAD MINE, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
MR. V. BUCKLAND WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Bucklawnew-lane, London, on Tuesday, 31st May, at Twelve o'clock, without reserve, the VALUABLE GOODWILL and LEASE of the CAPARTHA LEAD MINE, situate near the high road leading from Machynlleth to Llanidloes, and immediately adjoining the justly celebrated Dylife Mine, the productive lodes of which pass immediately into the Capartha ground, together with the VALUABLE MACHINERY, PLANT, STORES, BUILDINGS, and ERECTIONS thereon.

It is confidently believed that a small expenditure for additional works will lead to most valuable results.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had at the Auction Mart; of Mr. JOHN PAUL, Bryndulas, Llanidloes; of Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and Sons, No. 6, Queen-street-place; and of the Auctioneer, 89, Cannon-street West, London.

DEVONSHIRE.

EXTENSIVE SLATE QUARRY, AND ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.
MESSRS. HEATH AND SONS have received instructions

TO SELL, BY AUCTION, in one or more lots, on Tuesday, the 7th of June, 1864, at Three o'clock P.M., at the South Hotel, Totnes (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the DESIRABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, known as WINSLADE, in the several parishes of South Pool, Stokenham, and Sherford, comprising 100 acres of arable, orchard, meadow, and pasture, with a convenient farm house, buildings, yard, and cattle sheds, together with eleven cottages and gardens, all let to respectable tenants, the rental amounting to £265.

Also, the WINSLADE SLATE QUARRY, renowned for the colour, size, and quality of the produce, in roofing slate and slabs (which has for several years been worked by, and is now in the hands of, the proprietor), with the engine houses, planing and sawing sheds, tank, and every convenience for the employment of from 50 to 100 men and boys, yielding in rent and profit from £1000 to £1500 per annum; and which, from the inexhaustible extent of the veins recently quarried, and running through the estate, is capable of considerable extension, at a comparatively trifling expense. The arrangement for tips and spoil heaps is ample, and at convenient levels, and the drainage is accelerated by means of an adit, which has been driven into the hill. Together with the valuable MACHINERY, PLANT, and appliances, all in good working condition (which cost several thousand pounds), including TWO POWERFUL STEAM ENGINES, capable of raising several hundred tons daily; pumps, planing, sawing, and slate making machinery of the most modern construction, trams, tramways, and all necessary gear, &c., inventories of which will be produced at the sale.

The above quarry is approached by good roads, about a quarter of a mile from the Frogmore Creek, a navigable arm of the Kingsbridge estuary, affording safe anchorage, and within four miles of the English Channel at Salcombe.

As a situation for carrying on an extensive slate business the above is unsurpassed; the certainty, also, as to quantity and quality of the vein, well known in London and other markets, and for which the demand is daily increasing; the cheapness of and facilities for transport of slate, and the importation of coals, rarely equalled; the cartage to the place of shipment not exceeding 1s. per ton; all requisite machinery being on the premises, and tramroads laid down, fit for immediate work; from 2 to 3 per cent. on the outlay being also guaranteed from the rental of land, an advantage which would render the most eligible and safe investment for a practical enterprising capitalist, or a limited liability company.

For viewing, application should be made to Mr. STEPHENS, on the premises; and for printed particulars, conditions, and lithographic plans, to THOMAS TURNER, Esq., Carnarvon; E. C. LITTLE, Esq., solicitor, Stroud; Messrs. W. and H. P. SHARP, solicitor, 92, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London; or to HEATH and SONS, land surveyors and estate agents, Totnes, Devon.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.
THE VERY IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, known as AKETON HALL, together with the VALUABLE MANORS or reputed manors of AKETON, otherwise ACTON and FEATHERSTONE, situate in the parish of Featherstone, and abutting upon the Featherstone station, midway between Castleford and Pontefract, comprising a MANSION, surrounded by a DOMAIN of about ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF SUPERIOR LAND, divided into convenient farms, with numerous labourers' cottages and plots of accommodation land.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed to prepare FOR SALE, BY AUCTION (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the above very DESIRABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE (land tax redeemed), situate in the West Riding of Yorkshire, only two miles from Pontefract, and three from Castleford, skirted on one side by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on the other by the North Midland, consisting of a commodious stone-built MANSION, surrounded by SEVERAL PRODUCTIVE FARMS, with residences, ample agricultural buildings, numerous labourers' cottages, and PLOTS of ACCOMMODATION LAND. The estate abounds throughout in COAL, and there are also excellent STONE QUARRIES upon the property. Further particulars will appear.—25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

ST. AGNES, CORNWALL.
MINERAL SPECIMENS FOR SALE.—TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND COLLECTORS OF MINERALS.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, a very CHOICE COLLECTION of SILVER SPECIMENS, comprising native metal, iodide, chloride, rubry, and various descriptions of silver ores. May be viewed any day before Tuesday, the 17th May inst., between the hours of Eleven and Three, at the house of Mr. Gripe, Churchtown, St. Agnes, to whom tenders are requested to be sent, on or before Saturday, the 21st May, noon after which time the person whose tender may be accepted will have notice thereof.—All further

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid.
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	9 13 0	0 15 0—Feb. 1884
1200	Bodford United (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	2 8 8	2 8 8	—	13 6 6	0 2 6—April, 1884
1248	Boscawen (tin), Cornwall [S.E.]	6 15 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1884
250	Botalack (tin), Cornwall [S.E.]	2 7 6	—	—	474 15 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1884
4000	Brownfield (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	—	—	0 16 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1884
914	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn [S.E.]	15 7 7	37	34 36	7 5 0	1 5 0—Feb. 1884
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwyn [S.E.]	30 0 0	32	32 33	31 8 6	0 10 0—April, 1884
12000	Copier Mines of England [S.E.]	25 0 0	—	—	7 4 0	per cent. Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—	—	11 8 0	0 15 0—Mar. 1884
867	Orwin Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	263 10 0	0 4 0—Mar. 1884
128	Orwin Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	901 0 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1884
1248	Devon St. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	756 10 0	0 5 0—May, 1884
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	128 17 6	—	—	119 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1884
13800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock [S.E.]	2 1 0	—	—	365 10 0	7 10 0—April, 1884
612	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	63	67 70	119 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1884
6144	East Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	30	28 29 1/2	119 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1884
320	East Darnley (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	32 0 0	—	—	365 10 0	7 10 0—April, 1884
1200	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	2 8 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 7 6—Jan. 1884
1200	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron [S.E.]	2 13 6	22 1/2	22 23	63 0 0	1 0 0—April, 1884
2900	Fordale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 6 0—Mar. 1884
3000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow [S.E.]	18 0 0	—	—	5 15 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1883
12500	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	9	9 1/2 10	14 8 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1883
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage [S.E.]	18 0 0	16	14 1/2 15	5 15 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1883
8908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	32 1/2	31 32	2 7 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1884
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe [S.E.]	100 0 0	—	—	5 0 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1884
1024	Herodford (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	—	28 10 0	1 15 0—Feb. 1884
400	Isaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	—	418 10 0	3 0 0—Mar. 1884
9000	Marka Valley (copper), Cardigan [S.E.]	4 10 6	5	4 1/2 4 3/4	2 13 0	0 1 0—April, 1884
1200	Miners Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	145 18 0	10 0 0—May, 1884
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—	—	16 19 0	12 3 0—Jan. 1884
40000	Mynydd (iron ore) [L.] (S.E.)	2 10 0	—	—	6 0 0	0 2 0—Apr. 1884
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 1 0—Mar. 1884
4000	New Birch Tor and Vitrer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	3	2 3 3	0 8 0	0 2 6—Apr. 1884
2524	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes [S.E.]	1 9 0	3 1/2	—	0 13 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1884
349	Paria Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	36 19 0	0 2 6—Mar. 1883
200	Parry Mines (copper), Anglesley [L.]	60 0 0	—	—	102 10 0	10 0 0—April, 1884
1773	Polberron (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	7 19 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1883
612	Polberron (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	6 2 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1884
1137	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	43	41 42	72 5 0	1 5 0—Feb. 1884
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 6—June, 1883
612	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	465	455 465	432 10 0	6 0 0—Mar. 1884
612	South Toluca (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	74 10 0	1 0 0—May, 1883
456	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 10 0	—	—	370 13 6	1 0 0—Nov. 1883
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth [S.E.]	14 0 0	9	8 5 1/2	0 5 0	0 5 0—Mar. 1884
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	489 10 0	1 0 0—Feb. 1884
4000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	18 1/2	18 19	14 8 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1884
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.] (S.E.)	4 0 0	—	—	6 2 6	1 10 0—Mar. 1884
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	25 3 0	0 5 0—Mar. 1884
3000	W. Chiverton (id.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	77	72 1/2 77 1/2	2 5 0	0 15 0—Apr. 1884
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	28 10 0	—	—	48 0 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1884
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	200	180 190	405 0 0	4 0 0—Apr. 1884
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	6 2 6	95	90 95	698 10 0	1 10 0—Apr. 1884
1024	Wheel Basset and Gwyls (tin)	7 0 0	14 1/2	13 14	3 0 0	0 10 0—Oct. 1883
1024	Wheel Gwyls (tin), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	2 4 0	—	—	14 10 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1883
612	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Ken [S.E.]	3 10 0	—	—	14 10 0	0 10 0—Mar. 1884
4296	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.]	5 4 6	6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	1 13 6	0 5 0—Apr. 1884
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	9 15 0	0 7 6—Apr. 1884
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	16	—	76 5 0	1 0 0—May, 1884
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0	12 1/2	11 1/2 12 1/2	57 17 6	0 10 0—Mar. 1884
60	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [S.E.]	70 0 0	—	—	338 3 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1884
612	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [S.E.]	68 10 0	200	205 210	170 15 0	4 0 0—Apr. 1884
1040	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [S.E.]	6 17 0	24	21 1/2 22 1/2	49 12 6	0 12 6—May, 1884
2044	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [S.E.]	6 11 3	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0—Nov. 1883
7000	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), St. Just, Cornwall [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	14 11 0	0 6 0—Apr. 1884

[Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240	Boscan (tin), St. Just [S.E.]	20 10 0	—	—	36 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1882
1800	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	—	278 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1882
6000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1887
256	Conduff (cop., tin), Camborne [S.E.]	35 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 7 0—Mar. 1882
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	17 15 0	20	19 20	2 7 6	—
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	12 0 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0—July, 1882
1085	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	147 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1882
280	Derwent Mines (sil., lead), Durham [S.E.]	300 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6—Jan. 1882
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	6 3 6	—	—	0 17 6	0 2 6—Jan. 1882
3000	Dynmow (lead), Wales [S.E.]	12 6 6	—	—	41 9 6	0 2 6—Dec. 1861
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	0 14 6	—	—	0 3 0	0 6 0—Mar. 1882
1024	Great Toluca (tin), St. Agnes [S.E.]	2 4 0	—	—	1091 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1880
1024	Gunn's Lake (Glitters' Adit)	0 2 0	—	—	18 18 1	0 7 6—Apr. 1882
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1882
640	Moss Pleasant (lead), Mold [S.E.]	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1882
8000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire [S.E.]	0 8 0	—	—	9 15 0	1 0 0—June, 1882
6000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	17 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1880
280	Sparrow Moor (tin, copper), St. Just [S.E.]	31 17 9	—	—	11 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1882
612	Trellyn Consols (tin), St. Ives [S.E.]	13 10 0	—	—	8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1881
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	17	—	14 10 0	3 0 0—June, 1881
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 3 0—May, 1882
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon [S.E.]	50 0 0	—	—	2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1881
100	Wheel Mary (tin), Lelant [S.E.]	36 2 6	—	—	284 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1882

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

30000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—Dec. 1883
2444	Burra Burra (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	6 0 0	—	—	310 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1883
8000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 6 8	0 14 0—Dec. 1883
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	36	34 36	99 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1884
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0—Feb. 1883
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1884
15000	East India Coal, Calcutta [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 3 0—Feb. 1884
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	19 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1883
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1883
40000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	9 11 2	0 5 0—Oct. 1883
18000	Llanes (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	1 7 3	0 7 3—Jan. 1884
10000	Pontigbaud (sil., lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1884
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	61 5 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1883
11000	St. John and Co. (L.), Brazil [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	2 14 0	0 5 0—Mar. 1884
43174	Union Mexicana (sil., lead), Mexico [S.E.]	25 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1883
10000	Vancouver (coal) [L.] (S.E.)	5 0 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 3 0—Nov. 1883
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Aug. 1883
40000	Yudamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Aug. 1883

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quenangen Uni. (cop.) [L.] (S.E.)	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1883
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1882
10000	St. Barthelemy, Min. de N. Z. [L.] (S.E.)	14 10 0	—	—	18 0 0	per cent. May, 1882
10000	Luxemburg (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0—Feb. 1882
10816	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6—July, 1882

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	—	¾ ¾	Dec. 1863
35000	Alamitos (lead), Spain [L. £1]	0 12 6	—	¾ ¾	Mar. 1864
25000	Bear River Tin Mining Company [L. £1]	7 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1863
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L. £10] [S.E.]	1 0 0	18	11 12	Feb. 1864
20000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £1] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1864
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £ paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	July, 1862
10000	Copio Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	1 12 0	¾	¾ ¾	Dec. 1863
20000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 12 0	—	—	Dec. 1863
15000	El Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L. £1]	3 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1864
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
8000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	—	—	July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
20000	Frontino and Bolya (gold), New Granada [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	Mar. 1863
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Dec. 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £1]	3 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1863
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
10000	Kapunda Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
20000	Lagunas (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2½	2½ 2½	Fully paid.
3000	New Burra Burra (copper) [Australia]	5 0 0	—	—	Aug. 1862
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	—	—	Nov. 1858
50000	Nova Scotia (lead and gold) [L. £1]	1 0 0	—	—	Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	—	—	June, 1863
50000	Panulillo (copper) [L. £1]	1 0 0	—	—	Feb. 1864
8000	Peel River Lead and Mineral [Limited]	200 0 0	—	—	Stock
23000	Quadrado (copper), Venezuela [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	Dec. 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
80000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 12 6	—	¾ ¾	Jan. 1864
120000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	—	¾ ¾	Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £1]	3 0 0	—	—	May, 1861
12000	Tepitilla Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £1]	3 0 0	—	—	June, 1863
5000	Vaigodemat Mining Company [L. £10]	6 0 0	—	—	Mar. 1864
60000	Valparaiso (gold), Chile [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	Dec. 1863
45000	Viterbo Emanuel (copper), Italy [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper), [L.]	110 0 0	—	—	Oct. 1862
12000	Whool Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1	—	Fully paid.